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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                         DISTRICT OF UTAH
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                          CENTRAL DIVISION
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    UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, )
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             Plaintiff, )
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                          ) Case No. 2:18-CR-365-JNP
       VS.
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    JACOB ORTELL KINGSTON, )
 9
              Defendant. )
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               BEFORE THE HONORABLE JILL N. PARRISH
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                           April 7, 2023
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                            Sentencing
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    REPORTED BY: Patti Walker, CSR, RPR, CP 385-215-5889
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    351 South West Temple, #8.431, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
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APPEARANCES 1 2 3 For Plaintiff: John E. Sullivan Erika V. Suhr U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 4 TAX DIVISION 5 601 D St. NW Washington, DC 20004 6 Richard M. Rolwing 7 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TAX DIVISION 8 303 Marconi Blvd., Suite 200 Columbus, Ohio 9 Darrin McCullough 10 U.S. DEPARTMENT of JUSTICE CRIMINAL DIVISION FRAUD SECTION 11 1400 New York Avenue NW Washington, DC 20530 12 13 For Defendant: Marc A. Agnifilo BRAFMAN & ASSOCIATES 14 256 Fifth Avenue, 2nd Floor New York, NY 10001 15 Walter F. Bugden BUGDEN & ISAACSON LLC 16 445 East 200 South, Suite 150 17 Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 2023; 9:00 A.M. 1 2 PROCEEDINGS 3 THE COURT: Good morning. We are here in the 4 matter of the United States of America vs. Mr. Jacob 5 Kingston. The case number is 2:18-CR-365. This is the time 6 that we have set for sentencing in this case. 7 Let me ask counsel to enter their appearances, 8 please. 9 MR. ROLWING: Good morning, Your Honor. 10 Rowling, John Sullivan, Erika Suhr, and Darrin McCullough, 11 from the United States Department of Justice. 12 THE COURT: Thank you. 13 MR. AGNIFILO: Good morning, Your Honor. It's 14 very nice to see you again. Marc Agnifilo and Wally Bugden, 15 with Jacob Kingston who's seated with us in court this 16 morning. Good morning, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Thank you. 18 Well, as I indicated, the reason that we are here 19 is to sentence you today, Mr. Kingston. 20 I should also note for the record that we have 21 present with us in the courtroom Mr. Glen Manross. He's a 22 probation officer here in the District of Utah, and he 23 prepared the very extensive guideline presentence 24 investigation report in this case. And we thank you, 25 Mr. Manross, for being here.

I also see Ms. Jennifer Gaston from the United States Probation Office, who has also been instrumental in preparing other presentence reports for some of the other defendants in this case.

Before we begin, I want to make you all aware of the matters that I have received and reviewed in preparation for this sentencing hearing. I want to ensure that I haven't missed anything that might have been submitted for my consideration.

And, of course, as a backdrop to all of that, as you know, I've presided over this case since the beginning, including detention hearings, pretrial motions. I ended up taking the guilty plea from you, Mr. Kingston. I presided over the trial of your co-defendant, Mr. Dermen. I saw you testify in the course of that trial. So I have a familiarity with the facts of the case.

But in addition to that, I have carefully reviewed the guideline presentence investigation report that was prepared by Mr. Manross. And there's also an extensive addendum to that report in which the government lays out some requests for corrections.

And then, Mr. Agnifilo, the addendum indicates that you also advised Mr. Manross of additions and corrections to the report, and also requested arguments for a departure and variance, and the addendum indicates what

Mr. Manross's response was to those requests.

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In addition to the presentence report, I have also reviewed an attachment to that report, which is the forensic psychiatric evaluation of Mr. Kingston that was prepared by Dr. David L. Moulton.

Then in addition, I have reviewed the government's sentencing memorandum with respect to all four of the Kingston defendants. And I have reviewed a very extensive sentencing memorandum that was filed on behalf of Jacob Kingston. Again, there are a number of attachments to this memorandum, including, again, Dr. Moulton's report, as well as a number of letters from Mr. Kingston's family and others. I have also reviewed all of those letters that have been submitted on behalf of Mr. Kingston.

I should also indicate that in addition to what

I've already discussed, I presided over a forfeiture trial
in this matter as well, and there was much preliminary
briefing and post forfeiture trial briefing on those issues.

Pursuant to all of that, I entered a preliminary order of
forfeiture in this matter on March 24th of this year.

And I suppose I should ask you at this point,
Mr. Agnifilo, if you have any objection to the preliminary
order of forfeiture to any of the findings or conclusions
contained in that order.

MR. AGNIFILO: I do not, Your Honor.

1 THE COURT: All right, then. 2 Well, I will indicate now, then, that it will be 3 my intent to incorporate that preliminary order of 4 forfeiture into a final order of forfeiture in the judgment 5 and commitment order that I enter in regard to Mr. Kingston. 6 I believe that that is all that I have received 7 and reviewed in preparation for this hearing. Have I missed 8 anything, counsel, that you may have submitted? 9 MR. ROLWING: I don't believe so, Your Honor. 10 MR. AGNIFILO: I don't believe so either, 11 Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: All right, then. 13 Well. What I would like to do, then, first is 14 take a look at the guideline calculation that is contained 15 in the presentence report. 16 Mr. Agnifilo, have you and/or Mr. Bugden carefully 17 reviewed that report with Mr. Kingston? 18 MR. AGNIFILO: We both have, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: All right, then. 20 Well, let's turn to the guideline calculation that 21 is contained in that report. And the guideline calculation actually begins on page 73 of the report. 22 23 And I should note, Mr. Kingston, that I, of 24 course, am aware that you have entered your guilty plea in 25 this matter pursuant to an agreement with the United States

government under Rule 11(c)(1)(C) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and that the agreement you reached with the government was for a sentencing cap in this case.

Regardless of the fact that there is a cap in place, it's my obligation to review your agreement for that cap and to determine if it's a reasonable agreement. If I conclude that it's reasonable, I will approve your plea agreement with the government and then I'll sentence you within that cap. If I find that it's not reasonable, then you, of course, would have the opportunity — or the right to withdraw your guilty plea.

Is that consistent with your understanding of how this plea works?

MR. KINGSTON: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So that's one aspect of it.

The other aspect is that I have to begin my evaluation of a sentence in every case in which I sentence a defendant with a correct calculation under the United States Sentencing Guidelines, and those guidelines provide the starting point for my consideration. So even though there may be a cap in place, I still have to have a correct calculation under the Sentencing Guidelines. They are not the only thing that I can consider, but they are the starting point for my consideration.

In the federal system, the Sentencing Guidelines

consist of two parts. The first part is the offense level computation, and that computation takes a look at, in your case, the charges to which you pled guilty. And then based on their characteristics, they are assigned point totals. In a fraud case like this, one of the biggest drivers of the Sentencing Guidelines is the amount of the loss, as I'm sure you've discussed with your attorneys.

And then the second part of the Sentencing

Guidelines looks at an individual's criminal history. And
then those two numbers are put on a chart, and that gives us
a guideline sentence.

So the offense expenditure money laundering, which was Count 33 to which you pled, is what is driving the guidelines here, but all of the offenses are grouped together for purposes of the guideline calculation.

So in your particular case, the base offense level for expenditure money laundering is seven points. Then because the loss was more than \$550 million, there is a 30-point increase to that base offense level. There's another two-point enhancement to the base offense level because the offense involves sophisticated means. There's another two-point enhancement because you also pled guilty to a charge under 18 United States Code Section 1956.

Then there is a four-point adjustment for your role in the offense because you were an organizer or leader

of a criminal activity that involved five or more 1 2 participants and was otherwise extensive. And then there's 3 a two-point enhancement for obstruction of justice. 4 gives us an adjusted offense level of 47 points. 5 You are then entitled to a total of three points 6 in reduction for accepting responsibility. That would add 7 up to 44 points. However, the guidelines only go up to 43. 8 So we take another point off, and you're at 43 points. 9 Is there any objection, counsel, to the guideline 10 calculation? 11 MR. AGNIFILO: Your Honor, there's no objection that's going to make a difference. We raise an objection to 12 13 the four-level increase. 14 THE COURT: Right. And as I understand it, you 15 are arguing that only a three-point level increase for 16 organizer, leader would be appropriate. I understand the 17 basis for that argument. I suppose since that would still 18 get us to 43, it makes no substantive difference. 19 MR. AGNIFILO: It makes no substantive difference. 20 So rather than having an argument on that, since it's a 43 21 and we have the cap anyway, we'll forgo that objection. 22 THE COURT: All right. And certainly you're free 23 to argue that as part of your 3553(a) factors. 24 MR. AGNIFILO: Thank you, Judge. 25 THE COURT: All right. Any objection from the

government? 1 2 MR. ROLWING: None, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: All right. 4 Well, let's turn to the criminal history part of 5 the computation. That we can dispense of quickly because, 6 Mr. Kingston, you had no criminal history. And so you have 7 a criminal history score of zero. That places you in 8 criminal history category number I. 9 Is there any objection to the criminal history 10 computation or to any of the other material contained in the 11 presentence report? 12 MR. ROLWING: Not on behalf of the government, 13 Your Honor. 14 MR. AGNIFILO: None from us either, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: I find that the guideline range has 16 been correctly calculated and I will adopt the presentence 17 investigation report as it has been submitted. 18 Where that leaves us is with a total offense level 19 of 43 and a criminal history category of I. The guideline 20 provisions for those numbers on the quideline chart would 21 yield a guideline provision of life in prison. However, as 22 I indicated earlier, Mr. Kingston, you entered your guilty 23 plea pursuant to an agreement with the government for a cap 24 of 30 years. 25 And I can tell you, after reviewing everything

that I have reviewed, I'm inclined to accept your agreement with the government for that 30-year cap, and I find it to be reasonable. And so I think where that leaves us is that because the cap is below the guideline of life, the guideline essentially functionally becomes the equivalent of 30 years.

Now as I indicated, that's just the starting point for my consideration. There are a number of other factors that I may consider under controlling law. And so what I would like to do at this juncture is turn the time over to the attorneys to make their arguments with respect to the sentence in this matter. We'll start with Mr. Rolwing. Then we'll turn the time over to the defense team. After I've heard from the attorneys, Mr. Kingston, you will then have an opportunity to address me if you wish to do so.

Mr. Rolwing.

MR. ROLWING: Thank you, Your Honor.

I first would like to offer up -- and we've covered this with counsel for Mr. Kingston and Mr. Kingston -- Exhibits JOK 1, 2, and 3, which we re-marked. They are the exact same exhibits that were stricken by the Court yesterday, but Mr. Kingston has no objection to us offering them to the Court for the purposes of providing the evidence necessary for Count 25, to which he pled, which wasn't introduced at the trial, but is being

introduced and was introduced yesterday. 1 2 THE COURT: All right. And before you do that, 3 Mr. Agnifilo, would there be any objection to this material, 4 or have you seen it and do you believe it's appropriate for 5 argument? 6 MR. AGNIFILO: I was given copies of it yesterday 7 afternoon. I was obviously hit with the issue from 8 yesterday morning. I have no objection to however 9 Mr. Rolwing wants to use these. 10 THE COURT: Thank you. 11 You may proceed, Mr. Rolwing. 12 MR. ROLWING: I don't intend to go over them 13 again, Your Honor. The presentation of them yesterday was 14 to demonstrate and provide the Court some evidence that 15 brought to light what Jacob and Isaiah pled to in Count 25, 16 and to show Isaiah's role was more than just a key stroke. 17 He played a partner role with Jacob. 18 THE COURT: But Isaiah has been sentenced. So 19 what you had to say about them yesterday -- and I struck 20 them for purposes of that -- doesn't seem relevant to how 21 you're using them today. 22 MR. ROWLING: It is relevant. It is relevant, and 23 I will get to that, why it's relevant, because it shows that 24 John Daniel Kingston profited. He had a \$33 million debt to

The Order, which Jacob and Isaiah were aware of growing up.

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And their efforts to defraud the United States and launder money to and through The Order benefited their father to the tune of \$24 million, reducing the debt to The Order \$24 million. That's what JOK No. 1 reveals was the internal records maintained by The Order that were seized from Washakie. It's one of the reasons Jacob Kingston and Isaiah were doing what they were doing. That's why it's relevant to Jacob Kingston's sentencing too, because as you've read from Dr. Moulton's analysis of Jacob Kingston's childhood, his childhood was less than ideal. And his relationship with his father is something that was also less than ideal. I'm sure Mr. Agnifilo will address that.

It's not an excuse, but it does reveal that the benefit, a humongous benefit, much more than Jacob Kingston or Isaiah Kingston benefited personally, went to their father, and The Order, and their extended family. That's why they were doing this.

Jacob Kingston, as the Court knows, was the leader of this particular Kingston family business at Washakie. He led them astray down the path of bleeding the beast and stealing from the government well before Levon Termendzhyan ever entered the scene, and was the principal player who was formulating the fraudulent agreements with the co-conspirators around the country in the biodiesel industry that were predisposed to also commit fraud and agreed to

with Jacob.

Isaiah, Rachel, and Sally then would execute the fraud that Jacob had engineered with these co-conspirators.

And then he met Levon Termendzhyan, someone also predisposed to engage in fraud because they immediately started to do so. But Jacob Kingston met his match in Levon Termendzhyan as someone who could con the conman.

Unbeknownst to Jacob until much later, Levon

Termendzhyan saw his mark, someone who was predisposed to

commit fraud, willing to do so on a grand scale, and who

would do it himself with his family without involving

putting Levon Termendzhyan's fingerprints on it. And Levon

promised, falsely, the protection of his umbrella of corrupt

law enforcement. Jacob needed to believe that he was going

to be protected, wanted to believe that he and his family

would be protected from all these massive frauds they were

committing and that he agreed to continue to commit and

escalate with Levon Termendzhyan.

Jacob Kingston was, in one sense, very gullible. He believed Levon had this umbrella of corrupt law enforcement. Indeed he did. As we all know, many law enforcement agents have been prosecuted and are in prison now that were in Levon Termendzhyan's world that Jacob Kingston was exposed to.

But the promise of protection that Levon was

assuring Jacob he had put he and his family under was false. Levon knew it was false, and that's why Levon -- and, remarkably, that's why Levon didn't put his fingerprints on a lot of this evidence, and left Jacob Kingston to execute the fraud with his family, and then transfer the proceeds at Levon's direction, and it was not an insignificant amount.

Jacob Kingston started to believe Levon was leading him to the slaughter, because Jacob Kingston then got his own umbrella of protection through Commissioner Gordon. So he didn't believe Levon was going to completely protect him, because Levon would use that umbrella as both a sword and a shield, and the sword hurt and would put Jacob Kingston and his family at risk.

that was so incredibly revealing, the text message exchange between Jacob and Levon in 2015. My uncle is crazy. What does he want? Millions. You tell him, Levon says, he's got his own matters, and if it wasn't for you, bye-bye. If you weren't stealing the money for me, my protection of your uncle and The Order, who are being investigated, would lead to them going to prison or worse. And Jacob says I wonder what the boys would do if they found out that he's clamoring. And Levon sends the emoji of someone with their hand over their mouth. Don't speak about the boys. It's the only text we have where they were talking about the

boys. Levon says call me on the other, your burner phone. We're going to talk about the boys.

Jacob believed it. This was in 2015. He was then going to wire 75 percent -- 75 percent of the \$164 million they were just conspiring to steal from the government in that period.

And it's so important to know that in March of 2015 -- on February 12th, when they filed that false claim for 170 million, and Levon sent that text with the fist thumbs-up, applause, we are the best, that they knew they were under grand jury investigation. Jacob Kingston had been served with federal grand jury subpoenas in July of 2014. He had copied them and given them to Levon Termendzhyan in July and September of 2014. They knew they were under grand jury investigation. The feds were coming in. And Levon got Jacob to apply for another 170 million, based upon nothing, knowing that Jacob was going to be led to the slaughter. That's what Levon knew.

Jacob believed he was being protected by the boys, as evidenced by the text message, and that his uncle and The Order, who were also being investigated, were being protected. And it was all nonsense. But he did wire \$98 million of the 164 to Turkey and to Levon, SBK USA, in 2015. He gets 164, and he gives nearly 100 million of it to Levon, at his direction.

He was willing to do anything and he certainly did, because he then, even during the — the investigation is getting hotter and hotter, and they decide to apply for even more, 322 million in January of '16 and 322 million again, two weeks later, in the first week of February of 2016. Ironically that request was received around the same time period that the feds executed a search warrant on Jacob Kingston's Washakie and UFS companies, and The Order.

So Jacob still believed in this protection despite the search warrant. But he has his own protection through the so-called Commissioner Gordon that he was paying millions to, and he was desperate. And he then got conned by Baran Korkmaz in 2018 into another protective scheme regarding the grandpa, and he paid another \$6 million in 2018 so that Baran's so-called grandpa could protect he and his family from going down for what they have done.

Levon had separated himself, and Jacob was desperate and was selling virtually every significant asset that he had gotten from this scheme, the Lamborghini, the Ferrari, his wife's jewelry, so he could pay Baran Korkmaz. And he did, thinking that Baran's grandpa was the same and connected to Levon's boys. Even though Levon was stepping back, he believed it was the same network of protection.

And then he got arrested. When he was arrested, he realized -- finally the truth started to bubble up that

maybe I've been had. All this crime I've been doing, and all this sharing of hundreds of millions to Levon, and all this sharing of hundreds of millions to others, paying expenses to keep the scheme alive, I'm going to be the one holding the bag.

And then his wife and his mother were also included, rightfully, in this indictment, and he understood that everything he had done and his family had done they were going to be held accountable for. So he made this bold decision in 2019 to cooperate, to plead guilty, acknowledge responsibility, admit to everything, and cooperate.

And I say bold because it involved Count 25, the laundering of proceeds with his father's Order related entities, Paul Kingston's Order entities, and others in The Order, laundering the money through and to, sharing those millions with The Order. And he knew it was going to involve them, and he committed to telling the truth and cooperating. And he did.

So he stands before you, I think -- he's laid it on the line. I think he was on the stand for six days in this trial, and virtually every part of the scheme that related to Levon Termendzhyan was revealed at this trial. And the Court is well aware. But I believe he did lay it on the line.

And I'll never forget that when Mr. Geragos was

cross-examining him, trying to claim and allege that it really was all about The Order and not Levon, that Jacob Kingston said, in no uncertain terms, no, you're wrong. This isn't about me and The Order. This is about me and Levon. This is between me and Levon.

And that's really the truth of the bulk of this
400 million. The first 70 million was about Jacob Kingston
and his family, even The Order, and he shared 30 or
40 million of the next 400 million with The Order. But he
shared 200 million almost with Levon. And he spent a great
deal of the remaining 200 million to keep the scheme alive.
And I'd say it with -- it's hard to say it, but he spent
very little on himself, comparatively. But he did goat with
a \$3 million house, and had the benefit of a Lambo. And he
led a lifestyle -- Ferrari, Lambo, ridiculous house, and a
lifestyle that emulated Levon Termendzhyan.

Jacob, that's how he got involved with Levon in the first place, was emulating him because of his persona, and his authority, and his lifestyle, and he got sucked into this, and he couldn't escape. But none of that is an excuse, and he never took it as an excuse. He owned it, and he said it, and he acknowledged it, and that's all to his credit.

He is one of those rare guys, even though it took him some time to disabuse himself of this delusional notion

that Levon was actually being protected and was going to protect them, once he did and got to the realization that I've been had, and there's no Commissioner Gordon, I'm going to prison, and I'm the one holding the bag, and Levon's fingerprints aren't on any of this, he made the right decision, the brave decision to testify.

You know, at that time, in July of 2019, while there was no doubt Levon Termendzhyan was a principal player in this scheme, we didn't have an insider in the scheme. Levon Termendzhyan, we were prepared to present to the Court, had received \$72 million in U.S. bank accounts from this scheme. He's purportedly buying product from Washakie, biodiesel, yet they're paying \$72 million in concealed ways to the bank accounts in the United States associated with Levon Termendzhyan and his family. It didn't make any sense, except criminal, and we've, of course, uncovered witnesses who had interactions with Levon Termendzhyan and Jacob Kingston that revealed that Levon was a principal player and decision maker.

But when Jacob made the brave decision and revealed the idea of the boys, and the umbrella, and that I've shared all this grand jury information with Levon, and he was protecting me, and he was the one directing me to make even bigger and bigger claims, that was new information, and it was crucial to explain Levon

Termendzhyan's role in this conspiracy. He didn't just get 72 million, as we've shown. He got 181 million sent from Washakie's bank accounts for Levon Termendzhyan's benefit.

So he was an insider and he was a crucial insider to reveal the truth of this massive fraud scheme, and there's no other insider that could have done it. Isaiah wasn't close enough to have provided what Jacob did. No other insider but Jacob — and it was a brave decision, and he came through, under days of cross-examination with Mark Geragos, and revealed, through the text messages, the corroboration of the other witnesses, that Levon Termendzhyan had played Jacob and was his partner in crime, but also conning the comman himself.

So Jacob was facing life in prison as a result of this massive fraud and his leadership role in the laundering. It was a life in prison sentence. And we offered him, in exchange for his overture to cooperate and plea, this 30-year cap. It wasn't much of an offer. Essentially it was two points down from the highest guideline range, which is life, down to 360 to life. All right. We're going to cap you at 360.

We didn't offer him much, but he took it, because we weren't quite sure whether he was going to cooperate all the way and do what was necessary. He did. He did, and he continues to every time we have reached out to him, which is

over 25 times. I think they've put it in their sentencing memo, we spent 25 days with Jacob Kingston debriefing him about the massive scheme that just involved his family, and then Levon, and many others, and for that reason, for his remarkable, and brave, and bold decision, and what he's committed to and that he performed in completing.

And as I mentioned yesterday regarding Isaiah, there will be other opportunities in the future for Jacob Kingston to cooperate and continue to cooperate with government ongoing investigations, and forfeiture matters, in particular that relate to The Order related properties, and others.

We know Baran Korkmaz is faced with an October trial in this case, and that the charges against Baran Korkmaz emanate from this fraud scheme. Jacob Kingston will be one of the principal witnesses at that trial, and in particular that \$6 million of fraud that Baran Korkmaz perpetrated on Jacob in 2018 involving the grandpa, claiming to be associated with the CIA, and purportedly protecting Jacob and his family from lawsuits and from the criminal investigation. Jacob will be a witness then in October should that case proceed to trial.

But today we've made the motion, based upon this remarkable brave and bold decision of an insider, in the face of a frightening circumstance, Levon Termendzhyan and

his associates, and his entourage, and his persona, and his history — the man traveled 24/7 with armed bodyguards. As Brendan Morrissey said, it was like a bad movie when I went and met with Jacob and Levon Termendzhyan. I wanted out of there and I wanted out of there fast. I didn't want to do any business with him.

Jacob didn't have that initial reaction. But to his credit, in the face of that, he came forward and told the truth and testified credibly, strongly, which assisted the government substantially in convicting Levon Termendzhyan for a crime that Levon was this close to getting away with -- this close.

We arrested Levon and Jacob on August 23rd, 2018. Jacob had flights to Turkey that day. Levon had flights to Turkey within days. The yacht named Queen Anne had just been launched in Istanbul on August 13th, Levon's birthday. Levon had changed his name to Lev Dermen. The millions were in Turkey waiting for him. He was this close to getting away but for our arrest and this Court's detention of him, and now Jacob Kingston's testimony that led to the conviction where justice is served for this massive crime.

For that reason, we ask for the full 40 percent reduction from the 30-year cap, taking him from instead of a life in prison sentence to 18 years in prison. He's already served four and a half. We think this is the right number

at this time. And unless the Court has further questions, we ask that you impose such a sentence. THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Rolwing. Mr. Agnifilo. MR. AGNIFILO: Thank you, Your Honor. Thank you, Mr. Rolwing. May it please the Court, despite how difficult and heartbreaking this case is, really it's a pleasure to be here and I'm really grateful that Your Honor has allowed me to practice in front of you for these last four and a half

years.

It's a heartbreaking case, and I can tell you,
I've been sitting in the front row, kind of on the side
there, and the only thing that I can really see is Your
Honor's face listening to all the arguments, and I think I
get a sense of -- maybe I don't fully -- what the Court's
going through, because there's such overwhelmingly powerful
arguments on both sides. And they're not just arguments.

There's something so deeply human about everything that's going on here. I mean the crime is so massive, it's so just epic, and not only in size in terms of the dollar amounts, but just the kind of commitment to the crime and the different aspects to it. It's not just the money. It's the massiveness in other ways of the crime.

And then on the other side you have this very

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disarming sweetness of so many of these people. And I've
gotten to know them. They come to court, and they're
humble, and they're nice, and they love each other. And I
don't know that I've seen a case in 33 years where you're
rifted -- everybody in the courtroom I think is rifting in
two directions at the same time. And Your Honor has the
very, very difficult task of trying to harmonize all these
amazingly powerful sources, and be the Court, and come down
with a judgment that is fair and right given forces that are
almost impossible to wrap one's arms around.
          I've written a very long sentencing memo to the
Court.
          THE COURT: I have to say it was very well done.
I actually commented to my staff this is something I would
have read even if I didn't have to read it because it was so
well done.
         MR. AGNIFILO: That's very nice. It's very nice
to say. Maybe I should just sit down.
         MR. BUGDEN: It's a War and Peace novel all on its
own, Your Honor.
                     It was well done. I don't know if you
          THE COURT:
wrote it, or if Mr. Bugden wrote it, or some combination,
but in any event.
          MR. AGNIFILO: So the truth is, and I think it's
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important to say, I literally wrote every single word.

really honestly did. And I've been writing it over two and a half years. And I write it kind of when I have a thought about the case. I mean we had COVID for a lot of that time. Your Honor had the trial with Mr. Dermen, and then the world shut down pretty much the next day or week.

THE COURT: Maybe that day.

MR. AGNIFILO: And I had nothing to do other than think about today, honestly, and really think how am I going to try to bring all of these incredibly powerful human aspects together for Your Honor so that at least Jacob's position is heard. And so really I'm touched that you read it and that you thought it had value. I appreciate that very, very much.

So I'm not going to dwell on much of it. There's a few things that I do want to talk about because they weren't as prominent in the trial evidence, and I think that sometimes it's better to actually have a conversation about certain topics rather than just put them in writing.

So one of the things I've been wrestling with is -- you know, I'm from New York. I'm not from here. I'm trying to figure out what this Order is and what it means. So I asked people, even sometimes people on airplanes, what's The Order, because I thought at one point we might have to have a trial. I don't know that we really came that close to that, but it was a possibility.

1 THE COURT: In terms of timing it was pretty 2 close. 3 MR. AGNIFILO: It was. 4 THE COURT: Well, I didn't learn about it until it 5 was very close. 6 MR. AGNIFILO: Yes. But I always knew there 7 was -- and I'm going to get to this part in my presentation 8 to Your Honor -- there were always these strange issues that 9 I had to grapple with, and let me just give Your Honor an 10 idea. 11 So I get into the case in I think September, or so, of 2018 -- and I'm going to say all this because it's 12 13 been well briefed, but I think it's probably part of the 14 trial testimony, and now there's even an indictment of 15 another person based on some of these same facts -- and I'm 16 hearing tales of how some of this money is going to fund CIA 17 operations involving Kurdish groups. 18 So I come into this case. It's a Utah case. 19 meet Mr. Kingston. I meet the Kingstons. And then the next 20 thing I hear is hundreds of millions of dollars are going to 21 Turkey. And then I'm hearing that there's someone who's 22 affiliated with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency that's 23 in the mix. 24 So I look this guy up on Google. So this is all

public info. And I want to make it clear so nothing bad

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happens to me, this is all public information. This is all public information. So I look up this guy's name, and he's kind of like this mysterious character who seems to have something to do with American intelligence, and he's affiliated with people who are themselves members of these Kurdish groups, some of which seem pretty controversial, at least in Turkey, maybe also in the United States, and he's involved in this, and money is going to business entities in Turkey.

And I'm not giving anything away. One of the conversations I had with Jacob is he's trying to instill in me that not all of it, but part of this is sanctioned by the U.S. government, the CIA, at least. And I'm telling him that's crazy. That's just not possible. The CIA would never make money through this tax fraud. And I kind of catch myself and I said, well, I think that's true.

So at some point -- and I think I even said this to Your Honor close in time to when I did it -- I get on an airplane all by myself and I fly to Istanbul to figure out if Baran Korkmaz is in the CIA. I don't know how I'm going to go about doing this. I'm just going to go there and see him, and talk to him, and meet him. And I do meet him, and he's a man of some power and authority. There's no question. I don't know who he is. I don't really get a satisfactory answer.

But what ends up happening between, say, December and shortly before the time that Jacob Kingston pled, is I assured him that even if these things that he has been told are true, that's not going to be a viable defense, because certainly only a small part of the money -- I mean six, ten, whatever many millions of dollars would have gone there. At the end of the day -- as we sit here today, and it doesn't matter, I don't really know the truth about that money. I don't think it is what Jacob thought it was.

And so the process of bringing Jacob to a guilty plea involved all of these hurdles that I have certainly never had to jump over in my entire life. And to come back and say, Jacob, you know, this is a bottom-line thing. You know, if you're going to sit here and think that the CIA is going to come save you -- and I feel like I can say this a little more openly than maybe I was going to because

Mr. Rolwing referred to some of this in the 5K when Jacob started to cooperate -- no one is coming to save you, and there's no defense from this. There's no legal defense, no claim of right defense, no government authority defense that you stole all these hundreds of millions of dollars and that some of the money went to the CIA -- even if it did, which I have every reason to believe it did not.

So there was so much about the dependency of this case, which really had nothing to do with preparing for

trial in any traditional sense. It was layers and layers of undoing things that Jacob Kingston came to genuinely and utterly wrongfully believe. And I started to think how is this possible? And he's a very, very smart man. He has a Ph.D. in engineering. He's brilliant to talk to. He really is. Yet he's telling stories of money going to the CIA, and there being this Commissioner Gordon. Brian Singleton was his name. And I'm looking up Brian Singleton. Is there even such a person? And to go through the thickets of misbelief took forever.

And so that's why I put in my sentencing memorandum to Your Honor I didn't quite know how to pigeonhole it or how to characterize it. And so at first blush it doesn't seem like this, but I think, in fact, it really could be, that there is a downward departure. And let me just explain my theory of departures and 3553, because departures now are like, you know, people's appendix. You don't really need them anymore, I don't think. You know, they're there. They're holdovers from an earlier age when we ate grass and when there was no Booker.

But I think they're useful analytically because it's a way of really focusing on the issue that you want the court to consider in two different veins, one as a departure -- and they're still legitimate. And then even if it doesn't fit the departure criteria, which are often

really demanding, then it kind of tumbles over into 3553(a) factors. And there are a couple of Tenth Circuit cases that say that's perfectly fine. There's nothing wrong with that. In fact, that's what we want our trial judges to do.

So looking at what Jacob believed, he was willful. He engaged in all of this conduct knowing it was illegal. He engaged in all of this conduct not while sleepwalking. I don't want to suggest -- you know, I don't want to go too far with this, but it caused me to start asking a lot more questions about his childhood. And what I've come to learn, and it's a little bit of a twist on a theme that has been in front of Your Honor in the last couple days, is there's this strong patriarchy, from what I've come to learn, in this group called The Order, the Davis County Cooperative.

Now you would think, well, that has to work well for Jacob. He's a man. And not only is he a man, he's kind of a capable man. He's a -- I don't mean this in any derogatory way, he's different even from Isaiah. I mean he's just kind of a strong, capable man. But he wasn't always a strong, capable man. He was a boy, and he was a nine-year-old boy. And really I think what happened is he saw what he was -- the word coming to mind, and I'm just going to use the first word -- condemned to is he's just going to work. That's it. There's no fun. There's no vacation. There's no days off. And he worked and he worked

and he worked because he was a capable boy.

And I have misgivings getting into all of this in a public forum, but it's his sentencing and I'm going to, and I've put it in the sentencing memo, he was pretty severely physically punished. He was hit. He was — a lot, on a regular basis. He was kicked out of the home. He had to fend for himself when he was insubordinate to his father. Every child is obviously a product of their family. So this is really just a matter of degree. There's nothing unique — not truly unique about Jacob Kingston's childhood experience. What makes it unique is the degree.

And I think also, unlike most children -especially now with the Internet and there's all sorts of
problems with that too -- I don't think he saw life outside
of this realm. And it wasn't as though he was being raised
to get good grades, go to school, and then go to graduate
school, get a job somewhere else, or marry a woman of your
own choosing, and do all that. It wasn't that way. So he
was predetermined and his life was going to be work. And
that's really what it's been.

So he went to work at a young age, and he worked hard. And he's smart. He went to school and got good grades, and he got a Ph.D. And he opened a biodiesel plant. And as is certainly not disputed by us, he committed fraud. This is before ever meeting Levon Termendzhyan. Certainly

committed fraud on a very, very large scale. Whether it be 40 million or 70 million, it was a lot of fraud having nothing to do with Termendzhyan. So what does it have to do with?

And let me just say at this point, I am going to ask Your Honor -- and I'm going to hope to back it up in the next, you know, few minutes, or however much longer I speak, I'm going to ask Your Honor for a 13-year sentence, and that's what I'm asking for. And that's not in any way because I think the government is being stingy. I don't. I think the government was fulsome and accurate in their 5K letter and the facts, and I'm thankful for it. And I've told them that personally many times. I'm thankful for their letter. But I'm going to take Your Honor through a number of reasons why I think that could be the right sentence.

And it occurs to me, I think that I've probably asked for a double digit jail sentence a handful of times in my life. I tend to be more optimistic than that. But I'm mindful -- I want the Court to know I'm paying very close attention to what I think Your Honor is looking to accomplish, and I'm trying to be consistent with that. And I know that's a little -- that's probably not the number Your Honor is thinking about at the moment, and I appreciate that, but I'm going to try to get there and convince

Your Honor that's a reasonable and fair number given all the circumstances.

So I say that now because all of my arguments are in line of asking for a 13-year sentence, which I think is -- it feels like not necessarily -- I don't mean this in the context of the case, is a heavy sentence in and of itself. It's just a heavy sentence. So all of my justifications, all of my arguments really are to ask you for a heavy sentence, just one a little bit lighter than the government is talking about.

So in order to try to explain some of Jacob Kingston's childhood to Your Honor in a way so that it wasn't just coming from me, we got this David Moulton, who's a psychiatrist, who did a forensic report, and Your Honor noted that it's attached to the probation department's and attached to our materials. You know, he's been with the U.S. military, Dr. Moulton, for 25 years. He's been in two different combat deployments providing psychiatric care to our service people, and he's an expert in psychiatry and I'm not. And what he concluded was that due to

Mr. Kingston's childhood, he has something called complex posttraumatic stress disorder, CPTSD. Let me explain the best I can what I gather this is and what I gather it isn't.

Obviously there's been a PTSD diagnosis around for a very long time. And PTSD I think is more derived from

singular, very, very traumatic experiences that cause certain reactions, psychologically and even physically, in people. Complex PTSD is a little bit different. And the way that the doctor describes it in the report is that rather than one or two traumatic events, it's really an ongoing trauma, especially when it starts in childhood.

And the relevance of this is that it makes utterly egregious criminal conduct slightly less egregious. That's all it does. I mean it's not a pass. It's not an insanity defense. It's nothing like that. It's a way of understanding the conduct not so that it's anything other than very much criminal, but that it's looked at in a different way. And obviously this is something that the guidelines contemplate and say, well, this is an appropriate thing to look at even without 3553(a) factors. So that's why we get into Mr. Kingston's childhood.

And so what does this mean to the offense conduct? How is this relevant to the offense conduct? Mr. Kingston made a choice to try to help his father with his debt. He made a choice to do that, but it's a choice made of, at this point, an adult man who is that same person that he was when he was nine years old, and when his realm of choices I think was curtailed by physical and psychological — and I'm going to use the word — abuse, because that's what it is to hit a child a lot, and so the child has no choice, and to show the

child all you're going to do is work and all you're going to do is work for me. So that's really what it is, and I can't mince words at a time like this.

And Dr. Moulton kind of explains in the report that there are effects of that. These are not things that, you know, you walk off and you become an adult as though it didn't happen. And so Jacob Kingston's adult criminal choice, which is what it was, to commit tax fraud to pay off his father's debt, I'm encouraging the Court to look at with this in mind in terms of the degree of criminality, the degree of badness, of punish worthiness.

THE COURT: One thing that is curious to me, and maybe you don't know the answer, is there's this debt to this organization called The Order. So what is the impact of that debt? Are there folks in The Order who are like loan sharks who come and break your knuckles if you don't pay it back or does it just sit on the books of The Order and no one ever tries to collect it because it's a collective, cooperative society.

MR. AGNIFILO: It's a great question, and I think we're going to have an answer.

So I'm told there's no violent component to this.

There's not going to be any knuckles broken, no one is going to get hurt, but the debt never gets extinguished. So if the father doesn't pay it, A, I think that reflects badly on

that part of the family. So that's to be avoided. But eventually someone is going to have to pay that debt.

THE COURT: So when the father passes on, do the children inherit the debt?

MR. AGNIFILO: That's what I was just told.

Again, this is what I'm led to believe. These are all things I'm learning, to a certain extent, for the first time.

But I think more in the immediate is that it's just not -- it's frowned upon to have this unpaid debt. And so this is Jacob Kingston -- and I'm not suggesting somehow that he didn't benefit in some reputational sense from this because he's his father's son. But at the end of the day, the father made some bad business decisions to bring about this debt. And then I think when the father saw I have a Ph.D. son, you know, and he could open a biodiesel business and commit tax fraud, you know, that's kind of how this started to happen. It doesn't -- it's as criminal as the day is long, but there's another aspect to the explanation.

So I know I go into this in great detail, but what is the evidence that Jacob Kingston's actually laboring under some impairment? I mean because that's really how the departure works. It's not really -- it's not so much an excuse for criminal conduct. It has to be -- there has to be some impairment.

And I think that's where we get to -- and

Mr. Rolwing addressed some of this in his presentation -
these layers of misunderstandings. So there's two parts to
any fraud. There's the lie and then there's the belief.

I'm going to talk about the belief part of all of these

frauds.

So in the course of -- so Termendzhyan certainly plays on, I think, what is a certain vulnerability of Kingston. And it's easy for Termendzhyan to do it because the truth is he and some of his allies, colleagues, coworkers, whoever they are, actually have serious law enforcement personnel on their payroll, lots of them. I mean a shocking amount, in fact.

There was a Department of Homeland Security

Special Agent Felix Cisneros who went to trial twice in the

Central District of California and got convicted twice. Now

what did he do? He helped Santiago Garcia -- he's the one

who came up with Commissioner Gordon -- get into the United

States from Mexico. Santiago Garcia was somehow expelled

from the United States, wasn't allowed to come back to the

United States. But we have a Department of Homeland

Security Special Agent in our pocket and he'll help him get

in, and he did help him get in. So you have Felix Cisneros.

There's somebody named John Balian. Now I don't know that his name came up at the trial at all, but he was a

very important person, certainly in the discovery. And he was a local police detective in the Los Angeles area. I think he worked for the Glendale Police Department, and he became friends with Termendzhyan.

And the relevance of Balian is it really was
Balian and Termendzhyan who went to Turkey to meet Baran
Korkmaz. So to the extent that there's any suggestion in
the record anywhere that somehow Turkey was Kingston's idea,
Balian's important to put the falsehood to that because it
was Balian -- and I'm going to call him Dermen just for
consistency -- it was Balian and Dermen who went to Turkey
before Kingston was ever on the scene, before Kingston ever
met Dermen, and that's when they met Korkmaz. So the
Balian, Dermen, Korkmaz connection clearly and provably
existed before Jacob Kingston was ever on the scene.

They had an FBI Special Agent Babek Broumand -- amazing. He's a 20-year FBI agent and he's just flat-out on the payroll -- not so much of Dermen directly, but of someone named Edgar Sargsyan, who played a role at this trial as well.

And just by way of a quick aside, Kingston did not have meaningful dealings with Babek Broumand, but I had conversations with the Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Central District. I gave her number to Mr. Rolwing. I think I gave them each of their numbers, and I think they

might have spoken.

So I told -- Ruth Pinkel -- was her name. She was deputy chief of the official corruption unit in the U.S.

Attorney's Office in the Central District, and I said Jacob Kingston is willing to testify at your trial. And she said what's he going to say? And I said, well, he's basically going to say that, you know, Broumand was kind of on the payroll of Dermen and Dermen's people. Well, how does he know that? Because Dermen told him. And she's like honestly I have so much better evidence than that. That's great, and I think that's probably true, but the truth is I have overwhelming evidence of Babek Broumand's bribery and being involved in corruption.

So she seemed very appreciative. At one point we're talking about flying the agents from LA out to see Mr. Kingston in jail -- I think at the time he was here in Utah before he went to Nevada. COVID kind of put that, you know, on hold for a while. And then AUSA Pinkel, who believed she had enough evidence, was certainly corrupt, because Babek Broumand went to trial and was convicted of various corruption charges.

So there is a deeply truthful aspect to what Levon was saying to Jacob, but there's also an exaggerated aspect.

And let me add one more thing to the mix.

One of the corrupt government officials was a

foreign minister from Belize named John Salvador. And Jacob Kingston testified about John Salvador on his third day of testimony. And I know that because I was able to look up the Salt Lake City newspaper just this morning and they wrote all about it, and they wrote about how Jacob Kingston talked about how Levon Dermen was paying off this Belize foreign minister.

At the end of the day, I don't know that this foreign minister committed -- he didn't commit, for instance, Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, because you have to be an American to do that. So I don't know that that -- I don't know what happened to Salvador. But what I do know is that there's a state department notification that he's been banned from the United States.

So that's something. You know, and that's important. And it really was a by-product of his testimony. And at the end of the day, cooperation is — you know, there should be like a valve. You know, it's better and worse, and all the things people say. And he was going to tell the government everything about everything, and he did.

One of the things he testified to was the corruption of a foreign government official. If that would have been picked up by, you know, an interested United States prosecutor -- I don't know that it falls within the very broad purview of our fine prosecutors here today --

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someone could have done something with it. For all I know something was done with it. At a minimum, the state department has banned him from the country.

So there's so much to what he has said -- Jacob Kingston has said that has had real-world ramifications, not just the six days of his trial testimony, but in all these different areas.

But getting back to the core point. So Dermen does have these people at his disposal, but he weaponizes that against Kingston in two ways. One, you should feel safe, Jacob, putting your name on all these egregiously illegal tax filings. You should feel safe, Jacob, sending hundreds of millions of dollars in the name of your company to Turkey.

I mean one of the things that was a head scratcher for me -- and I was in the U.S. Attorney's Office once upon a time and I've been my way around -- I don't know why they didn't use shell companies. I mean they are sending tax fraud proceeds to Turkey from Washakie. It's insane. And it's just a matter of time before this house of cards comes crumbling down and everybody is looking at horrific prison sentences and, lo and behold, that time came.

But as Mr. Rolwing referenced in his remarks,

Kingston felt safe, amazingly -- amazingly. And that's kind

of really the evidence of the impairment. He felt safe. He

felt safe doing these clearly provably illegal things in his name. Sending money to Turkey in the name of his company because of what? Because he was protected. What would form that view? And the answer, I think, is what would form that view is kind of where he came from.

I mean I don't know that anyone else would have that view. No right thinking -- I don't mean this in a bad way -- no right thinking person would have that view. But it's not just a criminal view. Criminals are really smart. Criminals are cunning. Criminals are strategic.

And I'm not saying -- I wish I could say it -- I'm not saying he's not a criminal. He is, unfortunately. God forbid, he is. But he's certainly not acting with any cunning or strategy. So how does this happen? What forms this mind-set?

And I think that is what the Moulton report is valuable in explaining. And all of this argument that I'm making now is just evidence of the mind-set. It's not that he didn't commit a crime. None of that. It's evidence of the mind-set.

But it goes further than that, because then he meets Santiago Garcia, and Santiago Garcia takes this to just a ridiculous level, because he creates a cast of characters, Brian Singleton, a high-ranking DOJ official who doesn't exist under the name Brian Singleton. Kingston

believes that.

There is an Assistant U.S. Attorney from Texas who goes by the nickname Cousin. There was a judge from Texas named Sondock. There's a cast of characters seven or eight members long. And what Garcia would do on the phone — because what he kept doing is I need more money. You know, you paid Singleton. And Kingston is handling this like he's ordering dim sum, you know. Okay. So you have a high-ranking DOJ official, but you need a judge.

THE COURT: Well, what made him think that the judge they had would be the judge that had anything whatsoever to do with his case or the DOJ official?

MR. AGNIFILO: They were going to move the case.

They were going to move the case from here to Texas and then

Judge Sondock -- I don't even know that there is a Judge

Sondock -- was going to take the case after it was moved.

THE COURT: But who had the ability to move it?

MR. AGNIFILO: Brian Singleton. Right. Exactly,

Judge. You're with me. Brian Singleton was going to move

it. So he was going to move the case because he was a

high-level DOJ official, who doesn't live under his actual

name. He was going to move the case to Texas where cuz, the

Assistant U.S. Attorney, was going to do a bad job

prosecuting it and Judge Sondock was going to take a dive.

And Garcia would have conference calls where

Garcia would use different voices on the phone. He would be Singleton and Sondock, and Kingston would speak, and Garcia would be like, yes, I'm a high-level DOJ official. I'm a judge. And this worked. This worked. It worked.

For the life of me, I'm trying to go how did this work? Because it's so preposterous, it's so impossible.

And he believed it. And so I can't think of another explanation and relevance of this under the guidelines other than to say there's something diminished in his ability to appreciate reality. Because that's exactly what it is.

And Garcia is just going and going and going. He would take pictures of boxes and then write the word evidence on it and send it to Jacob and say, look, they're going to get rid of all the evidence in your case. And you know they're going to do that because the box says evidence. And he believes that.

And he had ninjas, Judge. Ninjas. And the ninjas were the ones that were going to go through the files and steal all the files. And this is just okay. This is reality.

So reality -- reality for Jacob Kingston was that Brian Singleton was going to move the case to a judge in Texas. Meanwhile ninjas were going to steal evidence, as evidenced by the box of evidence that the ninjas assembled, and he's paying millions of dollars to Santiago Garcia and

believing this every step of the way.

Your Honor has been a lawyer, a judge in different forums, and here for a long time. I have not seen this. I just haven't. And hook, line, and sinker.

And then we have Baran Korkmaz. Let's go for broke, CIA. The CIA, yep. All this money is going to the CIA -- not all of it, but some of it. Millions and millions of dollars are going to the CIA to go to Kurdish interests that are in the interest of the CIA. He believes that too.

At the end of the day, so much of the time period between his arrest and the date of his plea -- and what I ended up telling him at the end of the day, I said, you know what, tell them. Tell them. Tell them about Brian Singleton. Tell them about the CIA.

And I remember this. I took them aside one day and I said I don't know if this is CIA or not CIA, but I don't want us to all get in trouble. So do you guys have to do something? Do you guys have to check this out in some way? Because it was unraveling this onion of just false belief after false belief.

Now none of this makes it any less criminal. And a lot of very, very bad crimes were committed in this false belief. I mean there's obstruction of justice.

You know one of the things that I should mention just in the fullness of the record is at one point -- and I

know this came up at the bail hearing quite a bit and Your Honor will probably remember it — Santiago Garcia said there's a guy named Beto, and Beto was like a tough guy, and Beto was going to make the bird not go to the grand jury. Terrible. Really, really terrible. But you also see the manipulation in that, and you see the manipulation because Santiago Garcia says if you do nothing, Sally is going to get arrested.

And let me just say something, and this has come up. You know, one of the things that -- you know, this case is tragic in many, many ways. But I wonder if Jacob Kingston wasn't in his situation -- he loves Sally. It's really, really remarkable actually. He loves Sally, like in a way that if he could run away from all of it and just be with Sally -- and honestly I think a lot of his agreement to cooperate was that. This has ruined the thing I care about, and he cares about Sally. And I'm not saying -- I know he's in a complex situation, you know, but that's what I see.

THE COURT: How do you explain the not letting her have a child in the hospital in the same month when he profited \$11 million from the fraud scheme?

MR. AGNIFILO: It's a great question, and it's because it's not ultimately his money. He can't speak for this money, you know. He's a flow-through vehicle. He's an instrumentality of people that are more influential in this

world than is he.

I heard that too. I thought Mr. Washburn -- I thought that was a very, very powerful presentation.

THE COURT: What was the hospital bill, a thousand bucks versus 11 million?

MR. AGNIFILO: Yeah, no. There's no -- there's no earthly reason for that. And I think the answer is that it's just not Jacob Kingston's money to spend. And I think that's probably evidence of that. This is Jacob's child and Jacob's wife. And so I think if anything, it's really, really overwhelming proof of whose money this isn't at the end of the day. That vignette I think is proof of that.

So there's so much complexity and so much backstory. And I tried to capture it in the sentencing memo, so I'm not going to go through it all again.

So the pre-Dermen phase is substantial, and we admit to that readily. And he can't blame Dermen for that because he hadn't met him yet. What does happen, and I think Mr. Rolwing alluded to this, is by the time Jacob Kingston meets Dermen, though, Jacob Kingston is just immensely useful to Dermen. A, he's already started committing crimes. He has a biodiesel plant and he knows how to do it. And there are some remarkable aspects about Dermen that really make this situation work for Dermen.

One of the things, and we allude to it in our

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papers, is Dermen was physical with Jacob too. Not as much as his father was. I mean Jacob is a grown man now. don't know that a lot of people would choose to pick a fight with Jacob Kingston, but Dermen is one of those people. And, you know, it was physical. I mean he hit him, and put him in his place, and made him feel scared, you know, physically, made him afraid that if he didn't do what Dermen wanted, you know, he would be out of this little, you know, law enforcement umbrella that protects us so much. And that's a heck of a belief for someone who comes from a closed society already. So I think what Dermen was very successful in doing is replicating the forces that were on young Jacob Kingston, but in an adult version because he had law enforcement. Dermen was the only moral authority. Jacob could not safely leave Dermen's, you know, group. And it ended up being a very effective way of keeping him in check. Now let's go to the other side too. Jacob Kingston is getting a lot out of this too. I mean maybe not as much directly, but there was a certain amount of money that went to The Order after the Dermen time period. think Mr. Rolwing puts that at about 30 million and I have no reason to quarrel with that figure. That sounds about right.

But it's also true -- and I'm going to qualify

this — that I don't know that Jacob Kingston himself really enjoyed the money. And the emphasis is on enjoy, okay. He lived in a very nice house. I think it was a \$3 million house. If I remember the trial testimony correctly on this issue, he and Dermen were riding in a car near that house and Dermen said something like the house you're living in is not our kind of house. That's our kind of house.

Now, you know, Jacob had the house. And I'm not going to say he didn't live in the house. He bought the house. He lived in the house. He lived in a nice house. He drove fancy cars. My impression of all of this is this is all lost on him. I don't know that he enjoys any of this. I don't know he's one of these people who, hey, look at me, I have a big house. I've met enough of those people certainly as a criminal defense lawyer from New York, but I don't think he's one of them. And the cars, this was so all keeping up appearances so they could be the high-flying, you know, moneymaking, international jet-setting, you know, kind of criminal group that they had become.

But I don't know that even here this is something that, you know, Jacob Kingston is of the view now that I'm making all this money, you know, I'm going to really recline and enjoy, and sit on the porch of my beautiful house. He bought it. He bought it. He lived there, no question. But there's something about Kingston that is -- and Dr. Moulton

says it comes from his childhood. He just wants to be worth 1 2 the effort of the authority figure in his life, you know. 3 He sees an authority figure in his life. I want to be 4 worthy of being in your employ, in your presence, whatever 5 it is. First it was his father. Then it was Dermen. 6 know I go through this quite a bit in my sentencing memo. 7 So this is all by way of an explanation in terms of 8 background. 9 So I'm going to move on to another topic. He's 10 been -- and, Your Honor, tell me if -- I know I've going for 11 a while. If Your Honor wants to take a break at any point, 12 just let me know. 1.3 THE COURT: I'm fine. 14 But, Ms. Walker, you tell us if you need a break. 15 MR. AGNIFILO: Mr. Kingston has been in pretrial 16 detention four and a half years. That's difficult under all 17 circumstances. You don't have the programs. I think 18 there's been no church since COVID. There's really not a lot to do for the inmates. It's not a place that someone is 19 20 supposed to be for four and a half years. 21 What makes it worse is COVID. He had COVID twice alone, you know, in a place where there's no loved one to 22 23 take care of you. He was away from his family during the 24 COVID pandemic, which was scary and people had it, and

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that's kind of terrifying.

The other thing that I think -- you know, I want to salute Ms. Tangaro, who I hope is still here -- there she is -- who said something yesterday. She said two things -- she said a lot of things yesterday. She said two that I thought were especially beautiful. One was that her client would be a mom to, you know, younger women in jail. I thought that was -- that just touched me.

The other is -- and it was curious. I was thinking as a lawyer, wow, she really brought that up, that she lost her singing voice. And I was like, man, that's kind of risky. I mean this is a case with, you know, \$500 million. But the one thing that criminal defense lawyers see that not everyone sees the same way is these people lose their humanity, and that really does happen. That's a real thing.

When I meet people, I don't meet the version of them -- I mean I sometimes will listen to wiretaps, and whatnot, and say, wow, listen to you. You're not like that at all anymore. And there's just this massive stripping of all the things that make you human. And I thought

Ms. Tangaro really seized on that just by that little remark, you know, that this thing that makes her more beautiful and brings beauty into the world has left her.

And that's what happens with everybody.

And part of what happens in a traditional prison,

not these holding facilities, is you start to restore that maybe. They do things. There's programming. You know, you can work on your mental health. You can get a job. You can, you know, read more books. You can do these things and start to just become a better person.

But in these kind of in-between facilities, it's just one dehumanizing aspect after the next, and you lose your humanity. And to be in a place like this for four and a half years is just difficult under any circumstances.

It's more difficult for Mr. Kingston, because since March of 2020 he's been in there as a cooperator in a very, very public case. That isn't easy.

You know, he's had people have all sorts of thoughts about that, and approach him having all sorts of thoughts about you're a rat, you know. There's a code in prisons where that's just not favored, and there's certain groups of people in prisons, you know, gangs, things like that, that kind of handle that kind of situation.

So this has been a very difficult time for Mr. Kingston, and it's not like four and a half years, you know, someplace else. So that's, I think, a very important part of calculating the overall sentence, just taking that into account.

I'm going to speak very briefly about sentencing parity, and then I'm going to talk and end with cooperation.

Okay. So the outstanding -- truly outstanding work done by the probation department in this case -- and I think they're both still here -- maybe not -- there we go -- you know, I mean just tremendous work. And honestly, if they didn't do such great PSI reports, my sentencing memo could have been over 100 pages. So it was merciful that it's not that long. But one of the things they do that's helpful, they talked about related cases on page three and they talk about unindicted co-conspirators on page ten. So who are some of those people?

And I'm going to bring this up and then I'm going to say that I agree with what the government did, and the first person I'm going to bring up is Deryl Leon. Deryl Leon was involved in hundreds of millions of dollars of fraud with the Kingstons, led by the Kingstons, but certainly and actively participated in by Deryl Leon. Deryl Leon got no jail. He got a non-jail sentence. I think he was in jail for a period of time. And then he was sentenced ultimately, I think, to time served.

And Mr. Rolwing explained yesterday why, and I think his answer is a very good answer. His answer was he was an extraordinary cooperator, and he cooperated immediately, and he cooperated, you know, throughout the investigation, and so his cooperation justifies that sentence. And I think that's fair. And I think, as we've

seen in this case, cooperation is sometimes the key. I mean the government has lots of different avenues at its disposal to investigate complicated cases, but cooperation is certainly one of them. And like I said, I'm going to end my remarks with that.

So we have the Deryl Leon sentence. So what does Your Honor do with that? It's there. It's there in the PSI report that he's a co-conspirator, and he got no jail. And I understand the differences, I do. But that's one of the cases that we have to be consistent with under 3553(a)(6).

Then we have Andre Bernard. He got 33 months.

There are a few different times that his sentence was reduced from an originally higher sentence to a lower sentence, but he got 33 months. And he's one of the mainstay guys in the Kingston fraud, sort of pre-Dermen.

You know, you have Andre Bernard, you have Tom Davanzo.

Davanzo got 57 months. You have Robert Fedyna, who got 63 months. You have Josh Wallace who got 70 months. So you start to see this, you know, kind of critical mass of kind of what the sentences are.

And granted -- granted, the conduct here was -there's a lot more fraud in this case than those cases.

There's no question. But at times we've kind of made a
little bit of a dichotomy between the pre-Dermen numbers and
the post-Dermen numbers. So in these pre-Dermen numbers,

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these are some of the going rates. You know, we're seeing that. Frank Dibenedetto got probation. Michelle Helms got probation. Again, listed in the presentence report as co-conspirators. You know, certainly related cases, like cases. So I just say that to Your Honor. THE COURT: Well, and it's hard because I don't know all of the facts of all of those cases. I don't know what's driven by recommendations versus what is dependent on the predilection of the judge who happens to draw the case. 10 And I quess the other question is just because that judge sentenced those folks first, does that then bind me to some 11 kind of a benchmark? 12 13 MR. AGNIFILO: No. No, I don't think it does. don't think it's a benchmark by any means. I think what the 15 3553 factors say is that sentencing parity is something that 16 we're trying to avoid. 17 THE COURT: Avoid unwarranted disparity I suppose 18 is the language. 19 MR. AGNIFILO: Exactly right. 20 So no, it's not a benchmark. Especially 21 cooperation situations, each one is different. I mean one of the things that I encourage every judge to try to do -- so I would be a hypocrite if I said 23 24 not to do it here -- is to look at the individual

characteristics in each case. So it's only so helpful. But

because it was in the PSI, I thought it made sense to mention it to Your Honor.

The last thing I want to talk about is cooperation, and I would like to do it from a perspective -- that's my perspective, and I just want to share it with Your Honor. I don't know if it's going to be valuable or not valuable, but it's -- so for three minutes I just want to talk about one perspective on cooperation.

I had the great, good fortunate to start at the Manhattan District Attorney's Office on August 20th, 1990. And in 1990, we had 2600 murders in New York City, and we had over 600 murders in Manhattan when I was an assistant DA. And what I saw, as a young, impressionable prosecutor, is the older prosecutors were starting to make these big group cases. They were doing mob cases, Italian organized crime. They were doing Chinese gang cases, drug crew cases. And the way they did it is they focused on the group. And the way they focused on the group is they used cooperators, and it was just cooperators, cooperators, cooperators. And Manhattan went from 600 murders in 1990 to 39 murders five years ago. That's fascinating and important. Now there's lots of reasons.

New York City has a wonderful police department. There are a lot of things that they have going for it. But the one thing that I've seen in New York is the critical,

central nature of cooperation. I mean cooperation is why there's no more meaningful Italian organized crime, really anywhere in this country. It's why these drug gangs decided they're just going to stop being violent. And the way — this is just me — the way that we kind of learned to do it is you really have to reward them. I mean you have to incentivize them to cooperate in a really deep and meaningful sense.

Now Your Honor will know better than me. There's a crime in New York that's kind of unique. You know, no one else really has meaningful Italian organized crime the way we did, and this is really where these cooperation kind of guideposts really came from. So I think everyplace really is different. And Utah does the right thing for Utah. And I'm not law enforcement and I'm not from Utah. So I'm maybe the last person to ask about this. But from what I've seen, there's an incentivization aspect to cooperation and furthering law enforcement that at the end of the day it is the courts to do.

I know we had a little, you know, issue yesterday, which I totally get, and the only reason I'm bringing it up is because I'm going to tell you how I understand it, because the Court is the one sentencing everybody. And so there ends up being this — partnership is not the right word, so I'm not even going to use that word. There's an

interrelationship between the Court and how the Court handles cooperators and the executive branch's ability to do its job.

Now it's plain for everyone to see the executive branch here is not done with this investigation. You know, it seems like it. I mean we have Baran Korkmaz at a minimum. But they seem to be of the view that there are worthwhile aspects to this investigation that have not yet been fully pursued.

And I totally understand how the Court fits into that, because it's always fit into that in that same way.

But my request for today is that the Jacob Kingstons of the world, wherever they may be and whatever they may be doing, can be incentivized or dis-incentivized to come do the right thing. And what he did here is mighty and historic.

From what I'm gathering in terms of what the government seems to think about this group of people that he was born into, one of the things I told him this morning that he didn't know and really was deeply affected by —because I just found out from Mr. Rolwing in the last couple of days — is apparently Jacob Kingston's father wrote a sentencing letter for Isaiah.

THE COURT: One for his wife as well.

MR. AGNIFILO: He didn't write one for Jacob. He didn't write one for Jacob.

If you needed to bring all of this to a crystalized point, that might actually be it. He lost his father. He lost his father. His son is here, about to get sentenced for paying off his debt, and he doesn't write Your Honor a letter.

So when I say incentive, I'm not trying to be transactional. I know it seems at first blush that it's not a transaction. It's not. He has changed his life in the most fundamental of ways, never to go back. His father didn't write him a letter on the day of sentencing — his father. That will be this way for the rest of time. He will remember that on his deathbed, my father didn't write me a letter on the day I'm looking at 30 years in front of a judge for paying off your debt.

So this case has so many powerful elements to it, but I think that might be one of the most powerful. And the work that Jacob has done to get to this point, the cooperation -- with your permission I'm going to ask -- because I would fly in every once in a while -- will Your Honor permit Mr. Bugden to talk a little bit about the cooperation, because it was extraordinary. I mean I started to see, you know, Rich and John as -- not my brothers, my first cousins. We just spent a lot of time together, but Wally was here every day. So I'm just going to have him just address this very quickly, and I'd appreciate it.

1 THE COURT: Thank you. 2 Mr. Bugden. 3 MR. BUGDEN: Maybe not so quickly. 4 THE COURT: Well, depending on --5 MR. BUGDEN: I will be quick. 6 THE COURT: We can take a morning break right now, 7 but we can let you proceed. 8 MR. BUGDEN: I'm not going to be that long. 9 just was paring with Mr. Agnifilo. But he did use the word 10 that I want to use too. Jacob's cooperation was 11 extraordinary. 12 And, you know, you've received the 5K, Judge. 13 I do appreciate the government's comments in their 5K, and 14 Mr. Rolwing's demeanor and his tone in discussing the 15 courage that Jacob displayed in this matter. But I want to 16 put a little meat on the bones here when we talk about 17 cooperation, because the government has been very generous 18 and I think factual in describing that he did put forth 19 extraordinary effort. But I just want you to understand we 20 met with the government, Jacob and I, 30 times, not just 25. 21 200 hours -- 200 hours with Rich. Now that's a lot, Judge. 22 THE COURT: Was it the nice Rich or the --23 MR. BUGDEN: No. That's the point. It was not 24 always the nice Rich. It was no party, Judge. It was no 25 party, although he did most of the time --

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THE COURT: Just a minute. Mr. Sullivan just
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     stood up.
               MR. SULLIVAN: I object a little bit on that one.
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     I was there too for some of these.
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               THE COURT: But you're suggesting it was partly
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    nice and partly not nice?
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               MR. SULLIVAN: I'm going to take the Fifth,
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     Your Honor.
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               MR. AGNIFILO: My client has nothing to say.
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              MR. BUGDEN: Well, I was there. I was an
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     eyewitness.
               Now he did, on many of these occasions, get an
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     escape from jail food. So there was that benefit as well.
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     But we met 30 times. And, you know, we're covering
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     basically a decade. He was asked to recall, you know,
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    minute details.
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               And Mr. Rolwing has -- he really does actually
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    have a photographic memory. It's an amazing memory. But as
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     Jacob would be debriefed and prepared to testify, he'd be
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     shown documents. He would be given documents. We had the
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     computer that we're allowed to have -- the small computer
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     that he's allowed to take back to the jail. He did
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    homework, Your Honor. I mean he was all in. Once he
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     decided that he was going to cooperate, he was all in.
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    he did homework. He worked hard to understand the details
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so that his testimony could be corroborated by exhibits, or by different things.

And as we talked about and as I put in the letter for Sally Kingston, oftentimes the government would ask for a document, or a photograph, or do you have something like this, Jacob. And of course he's in jail. He couldn't access any of these things other than to rely on Sally. I could call Sally and Sally would respond almost immediately. I'm talking about within an hour. If the government thought that we might have a photograph or thought we might have a document, we could produce that. That was all an extension of Jacob's cooperation, although Sally, of course, was cooperating as well.

But it really was a Herculean task and not always a pleasant thing. I mean I don't think it's been entirely pleasant for Jacob to hear about his own life and his own feelings today. And I can tell you that oftentimes it was a very unpleasant experience with Mr. Rolwing, but Jacob never quit. He did his homework, and he testified for six days. So not only was he subjected to Mr. Rolwing's not nice side from time to time, but also Mr. Geragos. He came into court. He told the truth.

The government has made -- we, again, appreciate the 5K, but I don't know why you need to be tied -- and you've given great deference to the government saying that

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this is how much it should be worth, 40 percent. I would
just ask you to consider that you as the judge can decide
that all that Mr. Kingston did should be rewarded with more
than a 40 percent reduction. He hit it out of the ballpark.
          THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Bugden.
         Mr. Agnifilo.
         MR. AGNIFILO: I'm almost done, Judge.
          So I think the Court is in a position that I hope
the Court sees as somewhat advantageous to the principles of
sentencing. I'm asking for a 13-year sentence. It's a
heavy sentence. I think it reflects all of the 3553(a)
factors that apply, and I've gone into all of those in my
sentencing memo.
          THE COURT: How does it tie into the sentence that
I gave Isaiah yesterday?
          MR. AGNIFILO: I knew you were going to ask me
that, Judge.
          THE COURT: Because Isaiah also cooperated and he
got just one year less than what you're asking for.
         MR. AGNIFILO: Your Honor, you're right. It's two
things. I can say this because I'm neither the Court nor
the government. I think that the investigation is going to
continue. I think there may be -- and I know I'm speaking
out of both sides when I say, Judge, don't consider it,
don't consider it -- there may be Rule 35 possibilities, but
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that's not my real reason for bringing that up.

I think ultimately Jacob Kingston was the person they needed, and Mr. Rolwing said that today. I'm not besmirching Isaiah's cooperation or the impact on that. I know you're trying to be consistent between the two. I think 13 years, A, is higher. It might not be enough higher, in Your Honor's estimation, to be justified. And this is why I think the Court is in somewhat of an advantageous position, because a 13-year sentence would seem like a great sentence, it would.

I mean that's what the last two days have shown us, that a 13-year sentence would send the message to the world. Jacob Kingston cooperated, committed, going the whole way, no topic is off limits. If the government wants to ask about The Order, he's going to talk about The Order.

And, you know, just to connect the dots, that's why his father is not here. I mean that's why his father did not write a letter. That's why. Because everybody knows what's going on. And that is different. That actually is — I guess I would say that is substantively different. Because that, at the end of the day, is what you sign up for. If you're going to do this, you do it, and you do it to the bitter end.

And something that Scott Williams said yesterday, also I think is important, when he said he wasn't thinking

about the cap. I was thinking about just talking to Your Honor. It's a commitment that goes in two directions. And I think the commitment that Scott Williams was talking about is I'm committed to telling the Court the truth about everything and I'm committed to accepting the result. And that's a massive — leaps of faith. That's a massive commitment.

And that's a commitment that the lawyers make and that's a commitment that every defense lawyer makes to every defendant, your job is to tell them the truth about everything. If they ask you about your father, you talk about your father. If they ask you about your mother, you talk about your mother. If they ask about your kid, you talk about your kid. That's always the toughest one. You do it, you do it all, and then you leave it to me to talk to the judge and try to make this as fair as we can.

And so what I'm hearing from the government, and I think what justifies Your Honor's very well placed question is that Jacob Kingston has no boundary. It's complete.

It's full. It's a hundred percent. And because he was more involved — and I know that kind of cuts both ways, and that's what's giving Your Honor I think some pause — he was able to be helpful in other areas. And the John Salvador thing is one example. The Babek Broumand is another example. He was just at that level.

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So my urging -- and now I really am almost done -is that Your Honor can give a weighty, weighty sentence -- I mean a substantial prison sentence and yet send the word out. And one of the things about big cases that's different than just cases is big cases are important for general deterrence, you know, messages, all those things. And certainly I think the Court has very firmly established that the Court is aware of general deterrence. I think each one of Your Honor's sentences are very much in line with what 3553 says Your Honor has to consider about general deterrence. But with the world of cooperators, I think it's also useful to send the word out that you will get comparatively -- you'll get comparatively a good sentence. So that's really my basis to say you can give Jacob Kingston a little bit more than Isaiah Kingston and have it be overall consistent, consistent with 3553, consistent with 5K1.1. And now I really am done unless the Court has any questions. THE COURT: I don't. Thank you. MR. AGNIFILO: Thank you, Judge. MR. BUGDEN: Judge, may I be heard for just a minute? THE COURT: You may. MR. BUGDEN: With respect to the Isaiah --

THE COURT: Come to the podium. I want to make sure that we can all hear you, and you're a long ways away from Ms. Walker.

MR. BUGDEN: With respect to the Isaiah question and how do you justify this one-year difference, that you're asking for 12 and 13, and Isaiah's level of cooperation, but Isaiah's level of cooperation really -- I mean he's absolutely helped the government, but the cooperation from Jacob, it certainly had to be -- I don't know what number you put on it, but ten times is not a wrong estimation on my part. I mean we met for 200 hours.

I heard Scott Williams say they met five times. We met 30 times. These were sometimes, not always, eight-hour sessions, five-hour sessions. So there's an extraordinary amount of work. That's one difference.

The other difference, Judge, is the level of -- or the extent to which Jacob has been cast out of the Davis

County Cooperative. He's an outcast. Isaiah is not an outcast. Isaiah's father wrote a letter for him. No letter for Jacob.

On the eve of sentencing -- Sally's sentencing -- I think I've got this right -- Joseph, who's in the court, one of the sons, asked about prayers, and learned that a lot of people were going to pray on behalf of Rachel and Isaiah. And then Joseph had to say, well, is anyone going to pray

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for my dad? He had to remind people that maybe someone should be praying for Jacob and for Sally. He's an outcast. He put a lot on the line. There is a different level of risk and consequences from his level of participation. THE COURT: So is his current relationship with The Order one that's of his choosing? In other words, has he made a decision to leave The Order or has The Order made the decision to leave him? MR. BUGDEN: I think he'll have to answer that. don't want to answer for him. But I think it's more one dimensional with he now having this. I asked, well, are you -- from another case I was involved in and that you were involved in as a Supreme Court Judge -- I said were you an apostate? Are you considered an apostate now? He said, well, I don't know that, but I'm an outcast. And Sally, with her five children, while he's been -- five minor children living in their circumstances, has not received help from the Davis County Cooperative. She's been on her own. So there's a different level of consequence for Jacob for his level of participation. And when I say he's all in, he has been all in. And much to Mr. Rolwing and Mr. Sullivan's credit,

they acknowledge that. They say that this guy did hit it

out of the ballpark. He absolutely hit the home run, but

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they're saying a home run is only 40 percent. I'm saying there's no reason that you need to be stuck on 40 percent, Judge. THE COURT: Mr. Rolwing, where did the 40 percent come from? Is that just a number that represented your best judgment? MR. ROLWING: It exceeds the standard in the Utah U.S. Attorney's Office for someone who cooperates and testifies at a trial and assists the government. THE COURT: One thing I've never been able to get a handle on is what is the standard in the U.S. Attorney's Office in the District of Utah. I can't necessarily figure it out or see any consistency. MR. ROLWING: Well, I can't speak for the U.S. Attorney's Office and their standard, but I believe it's around 33 percent if you hit a grand slam. And we, from the Department of Justice, at the tax division, and in conjunction with the U.S. Attorney's Office in our consultation with them believed this case was significant, and his cooperation was significant, and they gave me permission to request the 40 percent, which we believe is an extraordinary departure. In Jacob's case it's from life in prison down to

18 years. He's not just -- from the 30-year cap down to 18

years is 12 years we're asking to be reduced from his

exposure.

As Mr. Agnifilo, Jacob Kingston, Wally Bugden, as I told them yesterday, this was not going to be a dispute. I didn't intend to get up and bicker over things. I was going to make my recommendation. But there's a few things I have to respond to Mr. Agnifilo's that I think are important. And what's important and it really comes down to why Jacob Kingston deserves more than Isaiah Kingston and the others.

I mean you talk about the related cases that are mentioned in the PSI, and you look through those sentences, the end sentences for some of those players, all of those players got reductions for helping us convict him.

We had to go and work with all of those people in this PSI all over the country to get them to do what they describe as the bad Rolwing. It's me having people eat their words, acknowledge what they did, who they were, and swallow it, digest it, so they can live it, and they can own it, and they can be better, and they can then start being better people, because they're getting out of the state of denial that they lose themselves in when they are committing these horrible crimes.

They lose their humanity because they lie to themselves all the time. And I had to go in there and say it's about the truth. Here's what I'm going to do. It's

going to be painful. It's not going to taste good. You're going to eat the truth. I had to go do that all over the country to all the people so they could come here and testify against Kingston, until Jacob Kingston finally said I plead guilty. That's why they got those reduced sentences. But they didn't do what Jacob Kingston did and steal a half billion dollars and try to steal a billion dollars -- 1.1 billion.

And I agree with virtually everything Mark

Agnifilo and Wally Bugden said, virtually everything.

There's a couple of things I'll just point out, though, even
to Jacob Kingston's credit, I don't think they -- Mark

described, for instance, the effect he had on John Salvador
in Belize as well as it could have been.

I mean Salvador was the defense minister in Belize, forced to resign the day after Jacob Kingston's testimony. He was the candidate to be the prime minister of Belize. He had just been nominated by the party three days before Jacob Kingston's testimony. No longer the candidate now after it was described as barred by the state department. That's because we introduced, through Jacob Kingston's testimony, the reality of his involvement with Levon Termendzhyan and Jacob Kingston.

But I will quibble a bit with -- because I deal in the truth -- Jacob Kingston's living in this big house and

did he really enjoy this house. And one of his most disgusting moments, in my view, was his birthday party in April of 2014 when he put the Lambo and the Ferrari out front with the doors propped open, face to face -- you've seen the picture, it's been all over the news -- in front of his house, welcoming all these people to his birthday party. It was ostentatious and gross. He did enjoy that house and the benefits of his crime in many ways, in addition to paying off the debt of his father.

He put a big gym -- he paid \$20,000 to put a gym in his basement so he could work out, using the fraud proceeds to do it. He paid for a personal trainer.

He did a bunch of things that you would expect people committing crimes like he was doing to benefit themselves. The other Kingstons were doing it to benefit The Order and the family.

Jacob also wanted to be like Levon. He has said that. He acknowledged it. He's been made to eat it and he's admitted it. He knows he was different and he shouldn't have done it, and he's recognized it, but it makes him different than the other Kingstons, who did not benefit in the ways Jacob Kingston did.

And this has also got to be said, and this is why we think the 18-year sentence, a sentence higher than

Isaiah's, is an extraordinary departure from what Jacob

Kingston was looking at, and was looking at worthy of his criminal conduct.

He was cunning and he was strategic. He is very bright. The cunning strategy, unfortunately for Jacob Kingston, that he employed for years was how to protect, obstruct justice, pay off people to protect he and his family from prosecution for crimes he continued to commit in the face of this. That was the kind of strategy that he chose to employ his wits towards, and he drug his mother and brother into that obstruction. On many levels, that's what makes Jacob Kingston different than the other Kingstons.

It also made him much more worthy to be a witness and an insider, and to reveal the full truth, and that's why he's getting this 12-year departure request from the government. And he was undoubtedly, between the Kingstons, the most capable of going through the process I've just described.

And like Wally Bugden said, when he says
homework -- I have to mention this because I'm sure
Mr. Geragos will try and make hay of Wally's use of that
word -- I didn't give him assignments to go learn things. I
gave him assignments to refresh his memory of the truth of
his past, which he could not remember because he lived a
worldwind life, jet-setting around the world with Levon
Termendzhyan, from Belize, to Turkey, and all over, doing no

good. And he couldn't remember one trip from the next and put it in place.

And it's my job, as a prosecutor, to take the evidence, put it in a time line, and ask him to try and figure out is this time line accurate, because we've got to present the truth? And that's what he did so well once we were able to figure out what would help him remember the past.

If you recall, he sat up there and he had, at this trial, his travel itinerary that we had built from his credit card, from his passport of his travels all over the world, and how they intercepted with Levon, and which ones were Levon related. And that was the way we were finally able to unlock his memory so that he could digest the truth and be able to articulate it back to a jury and to this Judge so that the truth could be out and the culpable party could be convicted of the crime and the crimes that he perpetrated with and on Jacob Kingston.

And I'm just going to correct the record that when Mr. Agnifilo said Edgar Sargsyan played a role in this trial, he did not testify at this trial, if you recall. The only role he played might have been in the defense's imagination and theory, but it was not a role in this trial.

But John Balian, who you may not have heard about, what he said about John Balian was definitely true. Balian

and Termendzhyan went to Turkey before they ever met Jacob Kingston, met Korkmaz, and began a relationship with Korkmaz.

Balian was also someone you have not heard evidence from, but I will proffer to you that when we interviewed John Balian, convicted Glendale police detective for his involvement in Levon Termendzhyan's world and others associated with that whole entourage in LA, he admitted he was there with Levon Termendzhyan and Jacob Kingston when Jacob Kingston was trying to explain the RIN program to Levon Termendzhyan, and he said Levon Termendzhyan said this is a license to steal. And, in fact, it was. Levon even engineered a plan to do so.

The other thing that makes Jacob Kingston different than the other Kingstons, to his great regret, this is one of the most difficult things Jacob Kingston had trouble digesting and articulating back, but he did, and it hurt -- I remember it and I'll always remember it -- is he paid Garcia to pay off Beto to hurt Deryl Leon and others. That's shameful, criminal, and nearly unforgivable. He had such a hard time admitting it. It was in black-and-white decor. He had to and he did, and he stood up and has recognized the person I was back then, was flying 100 miles an hour, desperate and panicking that my family was going down because Levon was putting pressure on me, Garcia was

putting pressure on me, and he folded to that.

And Garcia was the one who led him into that, no doubt, promoted the opportunity, offered him the opportunity, led him into it, enticed him into it, and he bit. But that makes him different than the other Kingstons.

So because I deal in the truth, and I'm trying to give you the full picture, I know you don't know all of these other related cases, I will also say -- you know, again, like I said yesterday, Deryl Leon's cooperation was so much different than anyone else's in the sense of when they raided the Kingstons in Utah, that Deryl, in Miami, Florida, decided I want to cooperate. Nobody came and talked to him. No law enforcement had shown up at his door, nothing. But in his mind he said I've committed a lot of crimes. I'm going to go help.

And his help in '16 and '17 was while -- his help in 2016 and '17, before we indicted and arrested Jacob Kingston in 2018, was during the time period where we didn't have the search warrant records. We had possession of them. They were behind a filtered wall because of the attorney-client privilege.

So the prosecution team is operating, waiting on the filter team to get the records to the investigation team to try and figure out what happened. How can we prove all this? Well, we had an insider, Deryl Leon. We spent days

with him going through his emails to try and recreate what happened.

That is why he stands starkly different than any other cooperator. It was on own volition, without law enforcement prompting, and he hit the true grand slam.

Jacob hit one after he was charged, arrested, and finally disabused of all the delusions that he had been suffering from, and that all those around him were using him for, that Mark Agnifilo, and Wally Bugden, and this prosecution team got him to come to reality — into the world of reality, it took a lot of effort. But he did, and he did it successfully, and that's why we are asking for such an extraordinary departure here, 40 percent.

And I have every -- well, what Mark said about the ongoing nature of this investigation of the prosecution remains true. As I said yesterday and today, I don't think this is the last time you will hear from Jacob Kingston.

And it's not my intent -- I certainly expect to work with Jacob Kingston in the future because I'm so impressed with his ability that I've described. It's rare for a defendant to be able to do what he did, when he was so far gone, to come back as far as he's come and then move forward in the other direction. It's a huge turnabout, and he did that, to his credit. I hope he continues down that road going this way.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. AGNIFILO: I just want to answer Your Honor's question as best I can.

I don't know that there's been anything formal that has happened where Jacob Kingston has been expelled from The Order. I don't know that that has happened.

What seems pretty clear is just the events that we've discussed today and the consequence of that. I mean his father is a fairly significant person in that group.

And his father, it seems pretty clear, he's no longer supporting Jacob in any way, shape, or form. I think that's the best that we can say.

At the end of the day, what I had told Jacob, and I think he's followed this direction, is you can't worry about any consequences. You just have to go and tell Rich and John the truth about everything. And, you know, there will be consequences. And there will be consequences even from today I expect. But the truth is the truth is the truth. And I don't know that either side here has a monopoly on the truth. I don't know that our friends with the government are any more or less truthful than we are.

I think there's a difference of opinion about what a reasonable sentence is given all of this. At the end of the day, the government's recommendation carries weight, and

it has to carry weight. It says specifically in 5K1.1 it's something that the Court has to consider. But 5K1.1 is also very clear that it's the Court's consideration based on what the Court knows.

And I'm not looking to -- there's no facts worth bringing up at this point to frame a dispute. I think

Your Honor probably knows everything from the lawyers that you could probably know at this point. And Your Honor will do the right thing, I know that -- I know that. I mean I've seen the Court for the last two days. I see what Your Honor is going through. And whatever you say will be the right answer. I mean at some point, you know, there's a ball.

THE COURT: You're assuming there is a right answer, and I'm not sure that that's actually the case. I think there's a range of acceptable answers and that's what makes this so difficult.

MR. AGNIFILO: I know that, Judge. And I want to say I can see what the Court goes through, and I notice and I appreciate it. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Kingston, at this point it's your opportunity to address me if you wish to do so.

MR. AGNIFILO: Just before he does, I spoke to our friends from the marshal service who asked if it was okay with Your Honor if he remains seated.

THE COURT: That would be just fine. Just pull that microphone close so we can all hear you.

MR. KINGSTON: Can you hear me?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KINGSTON: Anyway, I appreciate the time I have here. And I want to express my appreciation to my legal team, Marc and Walter, and also to Rich and John. It wasn't that bad. There were moments, but I appreciate them helping me to become a better person and to get to where I'm at today. But I wanted to sincerely apologize for the things that I have done, and I allowed something or someone to come between me and what I know was right, and also between me and my family. I want to apologize sincerely to my family for the hurt that I've caused.

I even used my religion to justify doing the things that are just not right, and part of that is committing fraud. And the last several years I've struggled and been very angry with myself for the things that happened, but I've realized it is time to move forward, and I look forward to the time where I can move forward and be with my family. And with the mercy of the Court, I hope that process is quicker. And I hope I can make things right with the people that I've hurt, my family, my God, and this Court.

And with that, I appreciate your time.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Kingston.

We've been going about two and a half hours, and I have some things to think about. So let's take a 20-minute break, and come back at about ten minutes to the hour.

(Recess)

THE COURT: I think many of you have maybe heard a version of what I'm about to say, over the past few days.

But I know, Mr. Kingston, that you were not here, so I'm going to explain again the factors that I'm considering that are important to me in determining an appropriate sentence in this particular case.

And I should start by just indicating that I'm formally approving the plea agreement that you've entered into with the government at the time you pled guilty under Rule 11(c)(1)(C) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, in which you and the government agreed on a cap of 30 years.

So given that the guideline provisions were life and that the cap was lower than that, I think, just from a practical standpoint, we are looking at a starting point of 30 years. But then, as you know, there are a number of other factors that the statute tells me may be considered in determining what is an appropriate sentence in a criminal case.

The law requires me to impose a sentence sufficient but not greater than necessary to comply with a

number of purposes of sentencing. Those include the nature and circumstances of the offense, the history and characteristics of the defendant, the need for the sentence to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law and provide just punishment, and to also afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct.

And then there's some other factors that can be considered, the need to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant, as well as the need to avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities among defendants with similar records who have been found guilty of similar conduct, and then the need to provide restitution.

As I've noted with respect to the three other defendants that I have sentenced this week, I think some of those factors just really don't carry much weight here. For example, based on your extraordinary cooperation and your owning what happened, I don't believe that we have a need to protect the public from any further crimes that you may commit. I think you've learned your lesson.

I also don't think that given the extraordinary amount of restitution that's owed in this case, that the length of the sentence will really make much of a difference to what percent of that restitution judgment you are able to pay off.

But there are some factors that I think are

important in this particular case. And as I have indicated before, the nature and circumstances of this offense are extraordinary. I think everyone here has acknowledged that it's really hard to even comprehend the amount of the fraud. At some point I suppose it just became a number on a paper, or play money. But the reality is that you were actually successful in getting real money, not just a request but actually getting over half a billion dollars from the United States Treasury.

I also think it's easy to say, well, it's just a faceless victim. But as I have articulated, again, several times this week, I don't believe it's a faceless victim. The victim is every single individual in the country who is a taxpaying citizen, and it's the voluntary nature of our tax system that funds the government. It provides for our defense. We have roads that are built. It pays for the justice system. It pays for law enforcement.

And then importantly, when folks are struggling, it provides a safety net for those people. And I think one of the ironies is that your family may find itself in a situation as a result of your incarceration and your wife's incarceration to take advantage of that safety net. And that's why the tax laws are so important.

The fact that they're voluntary makes it particularly important for everyone who pays taxes to know

that people who don't pay taxes will be punished. And so when we have a fraud against the IRS of this magnitude, I think it really is important to make it clear to anybody who thinks about doing this that there are consequences, and especially to the folks in the biofuel industry where fraud was running rampant. This whole thing just became completely out of control. Again, to the point where it was almost like you were playing with Monopoly money.

So I think it's important to send the message that we absolutely cannot tolerate this kind of conduct, and that the need for general deterrence is especially acute when we're talking about crimes against the taxpayers. So that's the first thing to consider. Again, the nature and circumstances of the offense, and the seriousness of the offense, and to promote respect for the law and just punishment.

The other thing that I think plays in here very well -- or important is the history and characteristics of the defendant. That's you. I have great compassion for what you suffered in your youth and for the pressures that were put upon you given the family into which you were born. It clearly presented some real challenges. And I think it also created this kind of naivety that allowed you to be the victim, to some degree, of Mr. Dermen's manipulation.

My last law clerk was from Manhattan and he always

kind of talked about how naive we were here. And I think we can magnify that 100X to the society in which you were born, and the naivety then becomes, I guess, partly explainable.

I credit what Mr. Agnifilo has said about the complex PTSD. I think those kinds of things are real.

At the same time I would note that most of the folks that come before me have not had an easy life. And it doesn't matter -- I mean you had this challenge and your crime turned out to be tax fraud. Most of the defendants who come in front of me for conspiracy to distribute illegal substances ended up growing up in a home where their parents were drug users, or where they were so high that they didn't bother to parent the defendant, or where the defendant then turned to a gang at age 13 and started using drugs because there wasn't appropriate parental supervision.

So I think the bottom line is that most folks who end up in the criminal justice system have a story, and that story is important to understand how you got to where you are, but I don't think it can necessarily be a driver of the sentence to the ultimate degree, because if that were the case, everyone's story would mean that we couldn't mete out just punishment.

The other thing that I think is clear in your case is that you have a lot of children, you have family that depend on you, and it's clear that you are a caring father,

and that you will be severely missed by your family, particularly those closest to you and your children.

But, again, the reality is that most white-collar defendants have loving families and people who care about them and people about whom they care. So do those who are dealing drugs and engaging in other kinds of criminal activity. So, again, I don't know that that entitles you necessarily to a substantially lower sentence.

I will say what I agree with Mr. Agnifilo about is that this case has been tearing me all week in two completely different directions, and it's really hard to tease out where all of that makes me land. Again, the nature of the crime is so horrific. And the length of the crime, and the obstruction of justice element of the crime, those are significant.

But I've been faced every single sentencing this week with an individual human being, like you, like Sally, like Isaiah, like Rachel, who are caring people, who have caring family, and who have tough stories to tell. So the thought of sending you away is not one that I relish at all, and it really has been tearing me apart, but I don't think that that means I don't have to do what the law requires me to do.

The other factors that Mr. Agnifilo mentioned in his presentation were the fact that you spent some hard time

in the county jail during COVID, and I don't mean to minimize that. On the other hand, that time is behind you and you get credit for it.

And I actually found myself yesterday, when family members were thanking me for letting Isaiah out after the trial, I'm not so sure I wouldn't have wanted to get the time under my belt rather than go out and come back in and have it hanging over your head while you're out.

And then the sentencing disparity issue is a real tough one, and that's because I'm very familiar with these defendants and the facts of this case. I simply am not familiar with all of the facts and considerations that went into those sentences that were imposed by other judges. And I can't just say, well, whoever meted out the first sentence, that I've got to avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities so I don't have to think about this. I can't do that.

So all I can do is try and provide a sentence that I think avoids unwarranted sentencing disparities among the defendants in this case where I have a bigger base of knowledge.

And, again, as I think everyone has acknowledged, when we get to cooperation, because I don't have all of the facts, I do get to take into account cooperation, and it's still my decision. But the commentary to Section 5K1.1 does

indicate that substantial weight should be given to the government's evaluation of the extent of the defendant's assistance, particularly where the extent and value of the assistance are difficult to ascertain.

And here, again, I think your assistance was incredibly valuable, but how to compare that assistance to assistance that others gave in other cases presents a much more difficult task for me. So I do have to give weight to the government's recommendation with respect to cooperation.

In that regard, I want to commend you for your willingness to cooperate. I had never really thought about it in the way that Mr. Agnifilo presented with respect to the murder rate in Manhattan. But I think that just like a sentence can provide an incentive for deterrence — a heavy sentence can provide an incentive for deterrence, I think it is equally important that those who cooperate receive a reward, because we want to incentivize people to obey the law in the first place. But if that doesn't work, we need to incentivize people who made a mistake to come clean and move forward, and help clean up the system. And particularly, for example, in this Biofuel industry, it's important that we have people who are willing to come forward and clean up the mess.

So I credit very much the cooperation that you have given and the service that you have provided to the

justice system, and, frankly, contributing to a law-abiding society where people are incentivized to pay their taxes, and to acknowledge responsibility when they make mistakes.

So at the end of the day, none of this is scientific. I don't think that necessarily any of the facts that I've just talked about merit a formal departure under the Sentencing Guidelines, but they are all things that I have considered and that I've tried to appropriately weigh in coming up with the sentence.

And yesterday I sentenced Isaiah Kingston to 12 years. And keeping in mind the need for a sentence that reflects the seriousness of the offense and the different role that you and Isaiah played in the whole scheme, I do think it's appropriate that you receive a sentence that is substantially higher than Isaiah received, because at the end of the day, it was my sense, and I don't think there's any dispute about the fact that Sally, and Isaiah, and Rachel would not have engaged in this fraud if you wouldn't have led the way. And I'm sure that that's part of what torments you when you think about your past behavior, and I'm sorry about that.

But I think that the reality is before Lev Dermen entered the picture, and independent of any of your co-conspirators, you were the one who began the fraud, and it grew exponentially. But you were the one who first made

that decision to start the fraud, and then it just 1 2 continued, and it continued for a very long period of time and culminated in obstruction of justice. So that is 3 4 serious. 5 So for that reason I'm going to -- and I should 6 say in this regard, I think that the government was more 7 than generous in its recommendation, because absent that 8 recommendation, I would be imposing a more severe sentence 9 than the government has recommended. But taking into 10 account the substantial weight that I need to accord the 11 government's recommendation, given the extraordinary extent 12 of your cooperation, I'm going to follow the government's 13 recommendation and impose a sentence of 216 months. 14 So before I pronounce sentence, I don't know, 15 Mr. Agnifilo, if you have a recommendation with respect to 16 placement. 17 MR. AGNIFILO: One second, Your Honor. 18 So, Your Honor, Mr. Kingston points out, I think 19 he has a hernia that hasn't been treated. So I think he 20 would like a facility that could treat that medical 21 condition. 22 THE COURT: Okay. 23 MR. AGNIFILO: Which I think has been an ongoing

THE COURT: All right. So I will include that.

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situation.

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And should that just be the primary driver?
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               I suppose I could indicate that he needs that
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     procedure, and that he would then desire a facility as close
     to Utah and his family as possible.
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               MR. AGNIFILO: So when is Your Honor going to have
 6
     the judgment done, if I may ask?
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               THE COURT: I should have them out, I would think,
     in the next week.
 8
 9
               Can we do the J&Cs that fast, Ms. Hola?
10
               MR. AGNIFILO: If we sent Your Honor a letter
11
     Monday or so -- but I don't want to hold Your Honor up --
12
     that would be okay?
13
               THE COURT: Oh, yeah, absolutely. It's Friday.
14
    mean I'm --
15
               MR. AGNIFILO: Okay. We'll send you a letter on
16
     Monday.
17
               THE COURT:
                           That's fine. I'm happy to incorporate
18
     any recommendation that you would like to provide.
19
               It is the judgment of the Court that the
20
     defendant, Jacob O. Kingston, be placed in the custody of
21
     the Federal Bureau of Prisons for a period of 216 months.
               Upon release from confinement, the defendant shall
22
23
     be placed on supervised release for a term of three years.
24
     Within 72 hours of release from custody of the Federal
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     Bureau of Prisons, the defendant shall report in person to
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the probation office in the district to which the defendant is released.

In accordance with the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, I find, Mr. Kingston, that you pose a low risk of future substance abuse, so I'm suspending the requirement that you submit to mandatory drug testing.

But you will be required to submit to the collection of a DNA sample at the direction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons or U.S. Probation Office.

I will note that I signed a preliminary order of forfeiture in this matter on March 24th of 2023, and I am going to incorporate that preliminary order of forfeiture into the judgment and commitment order in this case rendering it the final order of forfeiture as it relates to you, Mr. Kingston.

You shall not commit any federal, state, or local crime. As a convicted felon, you're prohibited from possessing a firearm or ammunition. In addition, you shall not illegally possess a controlled substance. And you shall comply with the standard conditions of supervision as adopted by this Court.

I'm also imposing the following special conditions. There are 11 of them. All 11 of them are intended to ensure that you do what you can to contribute to the massive restitution amount that you will owe. So we

need to allow the probation office to monitor your finances and make sure that anything that is available is going towards that restitution.

So the first condition is that you must inform any employer or prospective employer of your current conviction and supervision status.

Two, you must not enter into any self-employment while under supervision without prior approval of the U.S. Probation Office.

Three, you must refrain from incurring new credit charges or opening additional lines of credit unless in compliance with any established payment schedule and unless you obtain the approval of the U.S. Probation Office.

Four, you must provide the U.S. Probation Office complete access on all business and personal financial information.

Five, you must not be involved in any fiduciary capacity or any position allowing access to credit or personal information of others, unless a third party is fully aware of the offense of your conviction and the U.S. Probation Office approves.

Six, you must not maintain more than one personal and/or business checking or savings account and you shall not open, maintain, be a signatory on, or otherwise use any financial institution account without the prior approval of

the U.S. Probation Office.

Number seven, you must not transfer, sell, give away, or otherwise convey any asset with the value of \$500 or more without the approval of the U.S. Probation Office.

Number eight, you must not be employed by, affiliated with, own or control, or otherwise participate directly or indirectly in the business of biodiesel, and/or fuel manufacturing or blending. You may not market biodiesel or fuel products.

Nine, you must apply all monies received from income tax refunds, lottery winnings, judgments, and/or anticipated or unexpected financial gains to your outstanding Court ordered financial obligations, and you must immediately notify the probation office of the receipt of any indicated monies.

Ten, you must be placed on the State Finder and
Treasury Offset programs requiring any state and federal tax
refunds be intercepted for purposes of Court ordered
financial obligations.

Eleven, you must notify the U.S. Probation Office and the Office of the U.S. Attorney of any material change in your economic circumstances that might affect your ability to pay Court ordered financial obligations. You must also notify the U.S. Probation Office and the Office of the U.S. Attorney of any loss of employment or increase or

decrease in income.

1.3

I've considered your financial resources and assets, projected earnings and other income, and your financial obligations in considering whether to impose a fine and the schedule for restitution payments. I find that you don't have the ability to pay the fine, so I'm waiving the fine.

You will be required to pay restitution, pursuant to 18 United States Code Section 3663A, in the amount of \$511,842,773 is payable jointly and severally with your co-defendants, to the IRS-RACS, attention Mail Stop 6261, Restitution 333 West Pershing Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, 64108.

You need to pay the greater of \$25 per quarter or 50 percent of your income while incarcerated. If you receive more than \$200 from any outside source in any given month during the period of incarceration, all funds received in access of \$200 that month shall be paid toward restitution.

The defendant shall pay restitution at a minimum rate of 600 per month upon release from incarceration. I'm waiving the accrual of interest.

You'll also be required to pay a special assessment fee in the amount of \$4,100. That represents a \$100 assessment for each count to which you pled guilty.

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That's mandatory in the federal system, and it's due
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 2
     immediately. But you will have the opportunity while you're
     serving your sentence to work and make payments towards that
 3
 4
     restitution amount.
 5
               Counsel, are there corrections or additions that I
 6
    need to make to the sentence?
 7
               MR. ROLWING: There is the issue of the money
 8
     judgment.
 9
               THE COURT: Oh, you're right. And is that -- I'm
10
    trying to think. I know I indicated a willingness to issue
11
     that substitute money judgment. Is that in the -- it's in
12
     the forfeiture order.
1.3
               MR. ROLWING: Is it in the forfeiture order?
14
               THE COURT: I believe it's in the forfeiture
15
            I've got the forfeiture order right here, so let's
     order.
16
    make sure that it is.
17
               MR. ROLWING: It's in document 1396.
18
               THE COURT: Okay. What is the amount of that
19
     substitute money judgment?
20
               MR. ROLWING: $338,606,523.
21
               THE COURT: 338 million -- one more time.
22
               MR. ROWLING: $606,523.
23
               THE COURT: Okay. All right.
24
               I am going to enter a substitute money judgment as
25
    part of the forfeiture proceedings in the amount of
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$338,606,523, and I'm assuming that's in favor of the
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     Internal Revenue Service or the United States government.
 3
     How does that work?
 4
               MR. ROLWING: Payable to the United States
 5
     Treasury.
 6
               THE COURT: Okay. Payable to the United States
 7
     Treasury.
               And I'm assuming that that will be presented to me
 8
 9
     in the form of a separate order, or will that just be part
     of the judgment and commitment order, counsel?
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11
               MR. McCULLOUGH: That should be in the J&C,
12
     Your Honor. Your Honor already entered the order on
13
     March 24th, and it should be in the J&C, if that would be
14
     possible.
15
               THE COURT: Well, I believe it is here. It is
16
     incorporated in the preliminary order of forfeiture that I
17
     entered on March 24th. It's paragraph --
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               MR. McCULLOUGH: It's paragraph 12, Your Honor.
19
               THE COURT: It's paragraphs 12, 13, 14. Fourteen
20
     is the one that refers to Mr. Jacob Kingston. And so I
21
     suppose by incorporating this order into the J&C, it will
22
     include that, but I appreciate you pointing that out so that
23
     I can make sure that it's there.
24
               MR. McCULLOUGH: Thank you, Your Honor.
25
               THE COURT: Are there any other corrections, or
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additions, or mistakes that I need to correct? 1 2 MR. AGNIFILO: No mistakes, but I have one quick 3 question. 4 THE COURT: Okay. 5 MR. AGNIFILO: Your Honor, to the extent that 6 there are other counts of the second superseding indictment 7 that were not the subject of the plea, we ask those be dismissed. 8 9 THE COURT: That motion is granted. And I don't 10 see in my materials that there are, but it's better safe 11 than sorry on that point. 12 The last thing I need to do, unless I'm missing 13 something else, is notify you, Mr. Kingston, with respect to 14 your appellate rights. 15 As we've discussed and as you clearly know, you 16 pled pursuant to a plea agreement with the government under 17 Rule 11(c)(1)(C) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. 18 Under the terms of that agreement, you expressly waived your 19 right to appeal your conviction. But if you believe your 20 quilty plea was somehow unlawful or involuntary, or if there 21 is some other fundamental defect in the proceedings that was 22 not waived by your quilty plea, you can appeal your 23 conviction.

Under the terms of that plea agreement, you agreed to a sentencing cap. I've accepted and approved the terms

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of that agreement, and the sentence that I have imposed is below that cap to which you agreed.

As part of your plea agreement, you agreed to waive your right to appeal that sentence. Those waivers are generally enforceable, but if you believe the waiver is not valid, you can present that theory to the court of appeals.

Any notice of appeal needs to be filed within 14 days of the entry of judgment. If you request, the clerk will prepare and file a notice of appeal on your behalf.

If you can't afford to pay the cost of an appeal or for a lawyer to handle the appeal, you can apply for assistance. You can ask that the Court waive the filing fee. And you may also apply for court appointed counsel.

Do you have any questions about your right to appeal, Mr. Kingston?

MR. KINGSTON: No.

THE COURT: So before we adjourn, Mr. Kingston, I do want to say that I wish you the best. Again, I appreciated the insight that your defense team has given me into how and maybe why -- or at least some explanation as to how you find yourself sitting where you are today. But at the end of the day, we all make mistakes. And your mistakes may be of a larger magnitude than the mistakes, at least monetarily, that most of us make in our lives. But everything doesn't come down to monetary mistakes. There

are a lot of other values that are important in life.

And it's clear to me that you're a family man.

And the fact that you made this mistake doesn't devalue your worth as a human being, and it doesn't make you a bad person. It means you made a really bad mistake. But I don't think our character is defined by a single decision or set of decisions that we make. It's defined by what happens when we make mistakes and the decisions that we make in moving forward, and changing, and learning from mistakes.

And hard circumstances often yield really positive results in terms of our character.

It strikes me that you've gone through a lot these past few years, and that you've done as much as you can in working with the government to try and make amends and to rehabilitate yourself. And so don't let this moment define your future. I mean the time will pass, and you'll have a clean slate. And what really matters is the direction that you're traveling, not necessarily where you are at any given point in time. And I think right now you're headed in a positive direction.

So I commend you for the insight that you've gained and the work that you've put in, and I truly wish you and your family the best.

MR. KINGSTON: Thank you.

THE COURT: We're adjourned.

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               MR. AGNIFILO: Thank you, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Let's talk about what time we're going
 3
     to reconvene. It is 12:30. We're reset to reconvene at
 4
     1:00 -- oh, at noon. Okay. So let's reconvene at 1:30.
 5
               MR. GERAGOS: Thank you, Your Honor.
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               (Whereupon, the proceeding was concluded at 12:30
 7
     p.m.)
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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 2023; 1:45 P.M. 1 2 PROCEEDINGS 3 THE COURT: Good afternoon. We are here in the 4 matter of the United States of America vs. Mr. Lev Dermen. 5 The case number is 2:18-CR-365. This is the time that we 6 have set for sentencing in this matter. 7 Let's begin by asking counsel to enter their 8 appearances. 9 MR. ROLWING: Rich Rolwing, John Sullivan, Erika 10 Suhr, and Darrin McCullough from the United States 11 Department of Justice on behalf of the government, 12 Your Honor. Thank you. 1.3 THE COURT: 14 MR. GERAGOS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 15 Geragos, G-e-r-a-g-o-s, with Setara Qassim. And Mr. Dermen 16 is present. And I believe I saw Jon Williams behind me. 17 THE COURT: Oh, there he is. Welcome, 18 Mr. Williams. 19 MR. GERAGOS: With a fresh haircut. 20 THE COURT: Well, as I indicated, we're here today 21 for purposes of sentencing, but I do want to acknowledge 22 that I received this morning a document number 1425 on the 23 docket, which is Mr. Dermen's motion to continue the 24 sentencing hearing, and a motion to compel discovery. 25 believe I should allow counsel to address this motion so

that I can rule on it at the outset the hearing.

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And I also neglected to indicate, after counsel made their introductions, that we have present in the courtroom two of our United States probation officers who have worked very hard on the presentence investigation reports in this case, Mr. Glen Manross — and I'm not sure who prepared the presentence report in this case, Ms. Jennifer Gaston or Glen Manross — and it appears that Mr. Manross is the one that prepared the report with respect to Mr. Dermen.

So with that being said, Mr. Geragos, I'm happy to hear you out on your motion.

MR. GERAGOS: Thank you, Your Honor.

We've put in there what -- and obviously the Court remembers -- what happened yesterday. And I often invoke my father who says that the law does not require futile acts, but I put it in. I can't help but think that Your Honor has a necessarily human nature inspired inclination to say, Mr. Geragos, really, it's Good Friday before Easter and we're at the finish line. If you think I'm going to continue this sentence for you to get further discovery at this point, the mother of the judge hasn't been born yet.

However, I think that given what was said yesterday, you might have noticed that I kind of perked up, maybe not in my seat -- and Mr. Rolwing provided the MOIs --

I just looked at them -- that were provided back in 2019, that I believe he thinks informs this.

However, I think there's a more fundamental problem. The idea of -- and I went back and I looked at the transcript, this Court was meticulously taking notes.

Leslie Goemaat, as you might remember, the erstwhile member of the prosecution team, was the lawyer who was dealing with Isaiah in real time. Ms. Goemaat was objecting, and the Court overruled a couple of times her objections to text messages that had been redacted under the rule of completeness.

There was also, I think, a real problem, and the real problem is, as this Court undoubtedly remembered, I got up in opening statement and I said this was a prosecution by proxy of The Order. However, for some reason The Order was not sitting at the table. I did a lengthy cross-examination of Isaiah. And contrary also to what Mr. Williams said yesterday in his comments about not landing any glove on him, I think one of the few things that maybe you and I can agree on about that trial is that Isaiah did not fess up on direct. And basically what was presented to this Court on direct, and what was presented, more importantly, to the jury, since they were the finders of fact, was a very incomplete picture of what was actually going on.

Slowly, during cross-examination, Isaiah came

around. And it became apparent, at least to me and I think to the Court -- and I say that because in your order releasing Isaiah almost three years ago you quoted -- or you suggested that even the defense in closing -- and I take that as me -- acknowledged what his role was. And I always thought he was the kind of challenged little brother who was put in a very difficult situation and was believing what his older brother was telling him, which was core to this defense.

And the fact that the government at his sentencing would now get up and represent to the Court and on the record that they knew -- or that he was uncooperative from the get-go -- and why do I say get-go? Because the MOIs they just turned over predate the trial by a substantial amount. I just took a look at what was in the MOIs, and you really have to have a lot of background information to take from that that the government thought he was protecting The Order and that he was perfectly willing to lay everything off on Levon.

I would suggest that the government -- and part of the reason I bring this up now, I make the motion to continue, I'm going to do it again, if you don't, or whenever we do sentencing, part of the problem with this case is -- and I think I might have a disagreement on the defense team, but I don't attribute bad motives to the

prosecution. I think the prosecution does not understand their function.

I do not think that they understand Brady. I don't think they understand Giglio. I do not think that they understand that you cannot represent to the finder of fact that this person is telling the truth and not disclose to them that you think that that person from the witness stand is protecting The Order, especially — especially and most importantly when the defense has basically grounded and anchored their defense precisely in what they're saying yesterday is what we believed, that Jacob and Isaiah were basically using Levon as a proxy for The Order because they didn't want to lay out The Order.

Now I also -- and I apologize because I'm anticipating kind of where I'm going to go also -- you say to yourself I want to -- I mean it's human nature again -- I want to be done with this. There's a large portion of me that says I want to get to the Tenth Circuit. I just want to get there. I want to say, you know, 25 years ago you ruled on what Brady obligations of the prosecution was, and when somebody makes a specific request and identifies the Brady material, that heightens the prosecution's duty, and that was not complied with here.

And so you might say, well, then just bring it up. You've got the record. You've made the record. I think

what the problem is and what has happened here during the entire course of this case is — and I don't want to — I'm not saying this in a way that we prophesy, because to me it was obvious what was happening. This whole case was set up, and this false wall between the Central District of California, and the district here in Utah, and this idea, which they have argued to you repeatedly, that the Central District case has no connection to the District of Utah case, this or that, that has been — and I've said to you from day one, that that was really disingenuous, and it has been proven at every single point.

And I'll get into this when we do sentencing, whether it's now or sometime shortly in the future, what the problem is here is that what's going to happen. We're going to have a direct appeal. Then in conjunction with that direct appeal — because I guarantee you, I'm going to make the bold prediction right now — the evidence that we have or we suspect the government has that they have not turned over, whether it's raw notes, whether it's the other things that pertain to the Korkmaz resolution, or potential resolution, or trial, that what's going to happen is there's going to be a 2255, and we're going to be back here, and we're going to be asking for the exact same thing — the appellate lawyer is going to be litigating that one more time

before we go to the court of appeals -- or while the court of appeals decides what they're going to do with it.

And I think that it makes most sense -- and that's why I filed this morning the attachment that was on the PSR as its own separate document, 14, whatever that was -- 16 or 14, whatever --

THE COURT: I have it here, but I had previously reviewed it.

MR. GERAGOS: Right, as an attachment to the PSR. And I just want to get the universe of documents in the record so that we do not — this isn't like a typical case. I'm going to venture another guess, that we're going to be back, either by Zoom or in person, on much litigation in connection with the forfeiture. And so we will be back here. And so I don't think that it's too much to ask to have an order that they comply with the discovery so that we have a complete record, so that when we go to the Tenth Circuit, we're not filing a 2255 to expand the record based on things that we think they have, number one, and number two, based on things that are going to come out inevitably when Korkmaz sees the light of day.

And why do I say that? You'll remember during this trial three years ago we kept asking for Edgar Sargsyan's plea agreement. And, Your Honor, I went and looked. You said it was a close call. I will tell you what

has happened since we've asked for Edgar Sargsyan's plea 1 2 agreement. 3 Since then it has been revealed that Mr. Sargsyan, 4 in his testimony in the Broumand trial, which you heard 5 about with Jacob, not only the day before that trial started, the federal district court judge in the central 6 7 district, Judge Klausner, was forced to grant a continuance. 8 And why? Because the day before trial started, Mr. Sargsyan 9 finally admitted that contrary to what he told the grand 10 jury here in Utah under questioning from Mr. Rolwing, he presented himself as a lawyer. He presented himself as 11 12 having a law practice. 13 The day before he would go to trial on the matter 14 there, the lawyer for Mr. Broumand got a declaration from a 15 guy by the name of Hendrik Mosesi. 16 THE COURT: Is this the guy that took the bar for 17 him? 18 MR. GERAGOS: The guy who took the bar for him. 19 Who, by the way, if you check is the state bar in 20 California, is still a practicing lawyer with no 21 investigation against him. 22 So we have a situation where we keep saying the

central district is separate and Edgar Sargsyan is

THE COURT: Mr. Geragos, I think what I've

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struggled with from the outset is I have zero doubt that
there are many shady characters who have had, what, dealings
with the defendants in this trial. I mean the whole
industry was rampant with fraud and there were all kinds of
unsavory characters committing all kinds of illegal acts.
But at the end of the day, I don't know that that changes
the fundamental evidence with respect to what happened to
the money, and I don't think it changes the core evidence on
which this jury convicted your client.
          So I worry that we just run down a million
different rabbit trails, and I've never really understood
how these issues undermine confidence in the verdict.
         MR. GERAGOS: Could I respond to that --
          THE COURT: Yes.
         MR. GERAGOS: -- because I think it's very clear?
          First of all, as you will remember better than
anybody, on March -- I believe it was the 12th, three years
ago, we finished up evidence and we went to the closings.
On that day there was a national emergency that was
declared. Over the weekend it became spreaded -- I don't
want to say like a virus, but let's call it for what it was,
it was a different time in real time. We filed right then,
because the jury was still out, a motion for a mistrial.
They came back the following day.
         People may forget, there were people, leading up
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to the declaration of a national emergency — people meaning jurors, who were sitting in that jury box wearing masks, people who were sick, people who now are hearing about the NBA suspending their season, and the local team suspending what was going on in Utah, it was wall to wall. And if the confidence in a verdict against somebody, who for the last two days I've heard there are no fingerprints, there's no evidence against Mr. Dermen other than the words of the brothers Kingston, that's where I have real trouble with that.

How do we reconcile the fact that we were in the middle of a full-blown panic -- a COVID panic, that the jury was brought in to deliberate, coming on the heels of some of the most -- I don't want to call it crazy, but I don't think you or I have ever had a jury deliberating who had a magazine cover about a defendant in a seat that had blown up in flames during the taking of evidence, and then jurors, that you and I both, I think, also agreed on, were actually lying to us on the stand, or at least not coming clean?

So this was not the cleanest version of jury deliberations. And to hear repeatedly over two days, when sentences are meted out -- and I share your being torn in so many directions, because it's a thankless job you have in terms of trying to navigate this, but the fact remains that Mr. Dermen, in my belief, did not get a fair trial.

Mr. Dermen, because of what happened with this jury, with the deliberations, with the COVID declaration, the closing of the courthouse I believe took place that same week, there is no way that I think that we can say we've got complete confidence in that verdict.

One of the reasons I want to make as fulsome a record as I can, because you've hit the nail on the head. When we get to the Tenth Circuit, they're going to say was it overwhelming or not overwhelming, was this a problem, kind of what the Court did. And when you say how does that affect it, this is how it affects it.

We said since day one this was Edgar Sargsyan inspired. We said since day one Edgar Sargsyan was meeting with this team and that there was something else going on.

One of the other things that happened on March 13th, right after the evidence was closed in this case, is their chief witness Kazi, who was their foundation for many of the counts, he ended up filing a lawsuit alleging that the government and the IRS was giving him a deal, so that he would not reveal certain things, and the deal was he would get to buy seized assets from the government at a discount.

Once again, they have led you to believe that there's no connection to the central district. There's only one problem. The OIG, the office of independent -- whatever you want to call it -- internal whatever they call

themselves -- did an investigation and they found text messages with the head of LA Best, which is the ground zero for the central district, choreographing what Kazi was supposed to tell to the grand jury here in Utah.

So we have what I would humbly submit to the Court, we have a case -- and I hate to use virus language -- infected by everything that was going on in the central district. And this artificial wall that has been set up by the government here in Utah with the central district, I think, number one, violates Brady, Giglio, number two, has undercut any -- any chance for a fair trial that he got, because everything is always, well, that's not our case. It's got no overlap with us. Oh, if it's got an overlap it really doesn't matter. These cases are intertwined.

By the way, when we get to sentencing I will remind the Court that the central district, both state and federal, back in 2017, executed the warrant and the affidavit, that Mr. Rolwing and his compatriots wanted unsealed without telling us, that central district of the state court ordered the money, the Bugattis, everything back to Mr. Termendzhyan. And why? Because the presiding judge in that case, Judge Ferrari, now retired, gave the DA's office and the feds not one, not two, three different chances, month after month after month, to bring a case against him. You want to take his money, you want to take

his Bugatti, you want to take his 20 trucks, bring a criminal case. You've got no basis to do this.

So another judicial officer had already given the government their best shot. And what ends up happening? They don't bring the case. Instead, he gets plucked out of the IRS office in the central district and planted here for three years in what can best -- as you've described earlier, best be described in violation of most of the CC&Rs of the Bureau of Prisons here in Salt Lake City, because he is a preconviction prisoner. That I think speaks volumes to what was going on here.

I heard a lot of talk about Jacob Kingston coming to this. Jacob Kingston. Once again, I'll invoke my father. The guilty don't flee where no man pursueth. Jacob Kingston was leaving behind two of his wives, his other kids as he was caught at the airport.

My client was in the IRS office in LA. My client, who doesn't have a wife because, unfortunately, she took her life, my client who didn't have two other wives sitting in the courtroom as he was being sentenced today, my client who couldn't attend -- you know, his father could not write a letter either because his father died, and he wasn't allowed to go to the funeral.

So there is another side to what is happening here. And this caricature that has been kind of laid out by

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the government as to my client, I think we need to get a fulsome record so that I can go to the court of appeals and we can decide what are the prosecutors' obligations here, how extensive does the law still in the Tenth Circuit mean, what I at least interpret it as. THE COURT: All right. Thank you. You may respond, Mr. Rolwing. MR. ROLWING: Well, I will respond only briefly, Your Honor. The motion to continue is moot. The motion to compel discovery is moot if it's based upon what was said yesterday, and it appears it was. All the rest of whatever Mr. Geragos argued he's argued before, before this Court. It's been decided. He can go to the Tenth Circuit on appeal, but it's already been resolved. THE COURT: Well, when you say it's been resolved, I mean I think that I indicated that, for purposes of the sentencing yesterday, I wasn't going to consider certain things, but I don't know that that necessarily moots what Mr. Geragos just argued. So you need to explain that to me. MR. ROLWING: The explanation is you asked me whether there was going to be potential Rule 35s or additional proceedings for Isaiah, that I might be back here. I said I hope so. It's up to him. I hope he

cooperates in the forfeiture proceedings against The Order,

but that's up to him. And now that he's been back within The Order for the last few years because you let him out, nah?

He gave answers that were unsatisfactory when he was asked back in the day, and that got interpreted, as Mr. Geragos now interpreted this, as Scott Williams did, that I was saying he was not truthful. That's not what I said at all. They were unsatisfactory. And there's no additional memos that were ever taken because there were no additional meetings that have not been provided to Mr. Geragos of our meetings with Isaiah Kingston. Instead, I've given him this old MOI from July of '19 with the paragraph to which I was referring, calling what I considered Isaiah's few answers about John Daniel and Paul unsatisfactory.

THE COURT: But you've now given him everything that you have with respect to --

MR. ROLWING: This was provided in discovery production 15 back in 2019 or '20. I'm just now putting it all out there for him. His misguided notion that there were additional meetings where Isaiah recently said I'm not going to cooperate against The Order, that's not what happened.

Instead, back in 2019, when I asked him about Paul Kingston, he said, as it was quoted in the MOI, Isaiah won't say that Paul Kingston orchestrated all of this. Well, that

wasn't the question, but that was his answer, indicating he
was sort of hostile, but for -- it was just unsatisfactory
in my opinion.

THE COURT: So let me just make sure I understand.

THE COURT: So let me just make sure I understand. What you're saying is it was never your belief that Isaiah Kingston was untruthful about anything. It was rather your belief that he did not want to extend cooperation to certain topics. Is that --

MR. ROLWING: Well, in response to my questions on that day he gave what I considered unsatisfactory answers.

They weren't -- that's what I said yesterday.

THE COURT: Unsatisfactory because they were untruthful, or unresponsive, or some combination?

MR. ROLWING: They weren't untruthful as far as I know. When he says Isaiah won't say that Paul Kingston orchestrated it, I won't say that. That's not untruthful. He's telling us what he won't say. I don't know if it's true or not that Paul Kingston orchestrated all of this, but Isaiah made it clear he wasn't going to say that, and that's what was put in the memo back in 2019.

And John Daniel Kingston would ask us how things are going. Okay. That could be true, but it wasn't really responsive. They were unsatisfactory answers. I didn't have the time nor the need to follow up at that time with Isaiah on those answers. I believe we will in the future.

I believe we will give him the opportunity in the future when he has to answer questions about John Daniel and Paul regarding these transactions when we confront the forfeiture proceedings. Maybe not.

Maybe The Order won't be in here filing petitions and fighting the forfeiture, and we won't need to ask Isaiah to come in and tell the truth about John Daniel, and Paul, and Ruth, and how all this money flowed to The Order, consistent with what you said. But maybe we will and he'll get that opportunity. So that's how that came up.

It's not about things that haven't been produced.

All the MOIs of our meetings with Isaiah have been produced.

And it's gotten misunderstood by Scott Williams,

misunderstood -- Mr. Geragos argues in his motion that I

introduced this evidence to undermine Isaiah's credibility

at the sentencing. That's not at all what I did.

I was introducing this evidence to give the Court the underlying evidence of the guilty plea to Count 25, that Jacob and Isaiah pled guilty to, that wasn't a part of his trial. It wasn't necessary because it didn't involve Mr. Dermen. It involved Jacob and Isaiah, and The Order, Count 25. They were the two charged, and I was giving the Court the evidence to show the Court Isaiah's role in that particular offense conduct, not to undermine his credibility, because he admitted it all in this memo back in

July of '19, in his plea agreement.

And Scott Williams got it all mixed up. Like I just don't understand what Scott Williams was doing on that, but it got trickled down to Mr. Geragos now, also misunderstanding it all.

THE COURT: Is it accurate to say that you have provided all posttrial statements by Isaiah Kingston to the government?

MR. ROLWING: We believe so, yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GERAGOS: I loathe to interfere, but this is one of the reasons we wanted -- and I want the record to be clear -- the raw notes, because what the sentence actually says is John Daniel Kingston would ask how things are going. Isaiah won't say that Paul Kingston orchestrated all of this. Now that's a very unique way to capture something.

If the notes say that Isaiah refused and that didn't make it into the report, if the notes say Isaiah doesn't want to talk about it and that doesn't make it in the report, I would venture to say I'm just a little bit confused as to how you can argue that it doesn't undermine his cooperation, yet you wanted the Court to know that that was their evaluation. To me, those are irreconcilable.

THE COURT: Do you have raw notes from this interview?

MR. ROLWING: I certainly do not. Sometimes the agents make up the memo as they're typing. I don't know. I can check.

THE COURT: Will you ascertain if there are raw notes? And if there are raw notes, will you provide them to Mr. Geragos?

MR. ROLWING: I will, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

Well, at this juncture, Mr. Geragos, we have a commitment that you'll be provided any raw notes. I think that many of the issues that you have raised have been raised before. You've preserved them again. I understand your desire to get to the Tenth Circuit, and I don't think that this particular issue regarding Isaiah Kingston is one that makes sense to litigate now presentence. I think you'll get that information. You'll get raw notes if there are any.

I'm sure you'll be hitting me with some motions,
I'm sure you'll be taking material to the Tenth Circuit, but
I think we need to proceed today with the sentencing.
Because of COVID and everything that's happened, I think
that, frankly, Mr. Kingston and Mr. Dermen have not enjoyed
being housed in county jail facilities. We need to get this
done and we need to get to the Tenth Circuit. And I think
those issues that you've raised can most effectively be

1 raised in that context.

MR. GERAGOS: I understand, and we made it a dual request. So if the Court would just expand that order to all notes with Isaiah -- raw notes, that's fine, and let's proceed.

MR. ROLWING: No, Your Honor. Again, Mr. Geragos wants to take these two sentences that I characterized as unsatisfactory into reopening discovery into something that this Court has already denied over and over again. To go back at this stage in sentencing, to go back and review all these raw notes when we've --

THE COURT: Get the raw notes to that MOI. If they're there, provide them to Mr. Geragos. If Mr. Geragos thinks that there's a basis to get anything more, he can try and convince me of that at that juncture.

MR. ROLWING: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GERAGOS: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's proceed with the sentencing, then. And I just want to indicate for all of you the materials that I have received and reviewed. I do that because I want to make sure that I haven't missed anything that has been submitted for my consideration.

As you know, I presided over the trial that resulted in the conviction in this case, so I'm familiar

with the charges. I'm familiar with the evidence. And I also presided over the forfeiture proceedings that arose from this case. So I have that background going in.

In terms of the new material that I have received and reviewed, of course, I carefully reviewed the guideline presentence investigation report that was prepared by Mr. Manross on March 7th. That report was revised on March 29th. There's also an addendum to that report in which Mr. Manross carefully goes through all of the objections that were made to the report, and then he details his response.

There are also a number of attachments to the report, one of which was the document that Mr. Geragos refiled on the docket and provided to me just earlier. I've carefully reviewed that document as well.

In addition, I have reviewed Mr. Dermen's sentencing memorandum. That's number 1412 on the docket. Attached to that memorandum are a number of letters from Mr. Dermen's family, business associates, religious leaders, and community members attesting to Mr. Dermen's philanthropic activities, his dedication to the community, and his family associations, and how he cares for his children.

I have also reviewed the government's position on sentencing. That's document number 1410 in the docket.

Then there was a late filed character letter that 1 2 I received just this morning from Mr. Dermen's son George. 3 I've also reviewed that. 4 And then finally, earlier, on March 24th of this 5 year, after many pretrial proceedings, I issued a 6 preliminary order of forfeiture in this matter. 7 And I suppose one thing we'll need to discuss is 8 how to handle any objections, Mr. Geragos, that you may have 9 to that order, but I suppose we can address that now or in 10 your presentation. 11 MR. GERAGOS: In the presentation is fine. I can 12 do it all at the same time. 1.3 THE COURT: Okay. 14 All right. Have I missed anything that has been 15 submitted for my consideration? 16 MR. GERAGOS: No, you have not, and I appreciate 17 the laundry list. 18 MR. ROLWING: Not from the government. 19 THE COURT: All right. 20 Mr. Geragos, have you and Mr. Dermen reviewed the 21 guideline presentence investigation report in this case? 22 MR. GERAGOS: Yeah. And I should tell the Court 23 that much of it -- and this is not a criticism, just an 24 observation -- is a cut and paste from previous government 25 filings that I've gone over extensively with Mr. Dermen.

yes.

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THE COURT: Okay.

Well, what I would like to do, then, is to turn our attention to the guideline calculation that's contained in the report. As we all know, in the federal system my analysis of a sentence has to begin with an accurate calculation of the Federal Sentencing Guidelines. Then once I have that, there are a number of other factors to be considered under Section 3553. But I need to begin with the guideline range.

So the guidelines consist of two parts. The first part is the offense level computation, which takes a look at the charges that the jury convicted Mr. Dermen of, and then those are assigned point totals based on the characteristics. And then the second part of the sentencing guideline looks at a defendant's criminal history, and point totals are assigned to prior convictions. Then the combination of the criminal history score and the offense level yield us a guideline range.

So there were ten counts that were at issue at trial in this case. Counts 1 through 10 were money laundering and fraud counts. The jury returned a conviction on all ten counts. They're grouped for purposes of the guideline calculation. The base offense level for the charges is seven points.

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Then because the loss at issue was more than \$550 million, there's a 30-point enhancement. There's also a two-point enhancement because the offense involved sophisticated means. There's another two-point enhancement because one of the counts to which Mr. Dermen was convicted was under 18 United States Code Section 1956.

There's then a four-point adjustment for the fact that Mr. Dermen was considered to be an organizer and leader of a criminal activity that involved five or more participants. That gives us an adjusted offense level of 45 points. And because the guideline range goes only to 43 points, two of those points are removed, and we're left with a total offense level of 43 points.

Are there any objections to that calculation?

MR. GERAGOS: Yes, there is.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GERAGOS: Briefly. I think there's a controversy right now, as the Court is well aware, about the points under the Sentencing Guidelines based on the amount of money. I know that the Sentencing Commission is looking at that. I know that that is the subject — or it has been the subject of several judicial conferences, and in Congress as well as to whether or not it's completely overstated.

I would argue here, and I want to make the objection that it is completely overstated. The idea of

adding -- whatever it is -- 30 points based on 500 million -- which is not attributable -- and I'll invoke Mr. Rolwing's term, no fingerprints of Mr. Dermen at any point -- that that unduly speaks to the calculation and the information that the Court considers.

You know Mr. Agnifilo had mentioned earlier that we're in a pre-Booker era back when people used to eat grass. Actually that quote is from his senior partner, who I've heard utter it. So I want to give attribution to Ben Brafman, but my belief is that the calculations, when they are overstated like this and to this degree, make no sense whatsoever.

I would just cite to the fact that I think the worst sentence that has happened during the insurrection in Washington, D.C., I think the worst sentence that's been imposed is seven years. And now we're talking about a nonviolent crime — white-collar crime, and we're starting at an offense level of 43 or 45, only because the 43 is where you max out. That points out exactly — and I want the record to be clear. That points out exactly what the people who are saying that the Sentencing Guidelines are wrong have been arguing and would be the subject of, I think, potentially, future motions if, in fact, what happens is that there's either a safety valve that gets enacted or they say that you've got to recalculate.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Geragos, I guess that raises the question — you've indicated a general dissatisfaction with the way the guidelines are currently set up and with the 30-point enhancement, but my question to you was more narrow. It wasn't do you disagree with the guidelines themselves. It was is this calculation correct under the guidelines that are currently in effect.

MR. GERAGOS: No, because I think it overstates — I think giving him the 500, which is attributable to Jacob,

I think giving him the 500, which is attributable to Jacob, is, I think, an overstatement as a matter both factually and legally. I don't think that you can do that, I don't think you should be able to do it, and that's my objection.

THE COURT: Just so I'm clear on your objection, your objection is that it would only be appropriate to figure out -- to not take the total loss occasioned by the conspiracy, but to only look at the loss that can be directly traced to Mr. Dermen?

MR. GERAGOS: Correct. Notwithstanding whether or not we believe there was intent or anything else, the jury made that finding. I'm saying that if you can't attribute it to the defendant, you can't just bury the defendant under the guidelines.

THE COURT: Okay.

Any response, Mr. Rolwing?

MR. ROLWING: We believe the guidelines are

correct. And it sounds to me like that's another appellate argument he wants to bring. We believe they accurately represent the financial crime and the loss associated with his conduct, and are correctly computed.

THE COURT: All right.

I'm going to overrule the objection. I think the guidelines are what they are today and I'm not in a position to prognosticate what might happen to them in the future or to come up with my own set of guidelines that would be more fair. I think I'm bound to follow the guidelines that are duly promulgated and that are now in effect.

Any other objections to the guideline calculation?

MR. GERAGOS: Just one moment.

No. The only other one was that -- you know, along those lines, under Apprendi, without the jury making a finding as to the loss, that that is an impermissible imposition of the guidelines. So I want to make sure the record reflects that.

There was, as I remember -- I was just asking

Ms. Qassim, but I don't believe the jury was asked to make a

factual determination as to the amount of the loss. Absent

that, I don't think that, under Apprendi, we can impose an

off the charts guideline.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, that objection is preserved, but also overruled as well.

So let's turn to the criminal history part of the guideline calculation. Mr. Dermen has criminal convictions that result in a subtotal criminal history score of two.

That places him in criminal history category II.

I know you've made some argument that the criminal history score overstates his criminal history. I don't know if that's more appropriately something you would argue as a 3553 factor or whether that suggests that the calculation itself is incorrect.

MR. GERAGOS: I think both actually. I actually have handled the matters that ended in a hung jury and a dismissal in one case and an acquittal in another case. And I handled the court trial in the one matter that is cited, that is a misdemeanor, and it does not, I believe, for purposes of the guidelines, does not affect the criminal history.

So I think, number one, it overstates. And his only conviction that I'm aware of, and I've been handling these things for decades, is a one misdemeanor count with no jail time, and what was called summary probation. I don't think that that pushes him into any criminal history category. There's no upward movement under that.

THE COURT: I mean there are two convictions on the report that have a point total associated with them.

There's a reckless driving charge from 2003. And then

there's a misdemeanor battery charge out of the Superior Court of Los Angeles in 2012.

MR. GERAGOS: Right. The reckless driving, as I remember -- I don't have the report in front of me -- is that listed as a 23103?

THE COURT: Let's see. Reckless driving, Superior Court of Los Angeles, Metro. It just says ten days jail or fine, a 36-month term of probation.

MR. GERAGOS: Correct. And I believe that that is not a DUI, that that is a -- and the ten days, what happens in California is the minimum fine is \$360. You get \$30 for each day in custody. So you can either pay the 360 or do ten days in custody. That's the only significance of that order. It is a driving offense, and I don't believe it qualifies as a conviction for purposes of the guidelines.

The other one, the battery, is the one I was referring to, which I do believe should be -- they can take a look at it, but the battery also, I think, produced only a summary probation and is not something that should enhance under the guidelines for purposes of criminal history.

THE COURT: Mr. Rolwing.

MR. ROLWING: I believe the presentence report also reflected that there were counts charged for driving under the influence that were dismissed as a result of a plea to reckless. So it was a DUI related offense.

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It doesn't matter at the end of the day, given that he's looking -- he's in the level 43, and it moves him from life to life, category I, category II, but we believe the criminal history category is accurately computed. THE COURT: Do we agree that he's in the same quideline range regardless of which criminal history category he's in? MR. GERAGOS: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Then I believe, under the rules, that I'm not required to rule on that objection because it makes no difference. MR. GERAGOS: I agree. And I believe under IAC I'm compelled to make the argument. THE COURT: All right. Well, your argument is noted, the objection is noted, but I find that it's not something that I need to rule on because it's immaterial to the ultimate guideline calculation. So whether Mr. Dermen is in a criminal history category of II or I, we're looking at quideline provisions of life. Let me ask you, before I turn the time over to you to make arguments, if there's any objection to anything else contained in the presentence report? MR. ROLWING: Not from the government, Your Honor. MR. GERAGOS: To the extent that we've already

made, numerous times, arguments that he was not a member or

a leader of this, I would incorporate all of those arguments. I obviously am -- nothing that the government is going to say or that the Court's going to rule is going to change our opinion that he was not a leader. He wasn't participating to that extent, and I'll get into it. But there is a formal objection.

THE COURT: All right. Again, that objection is noted for the record. But I'm going to adopt the guideline presentence investigation report as submitted, and I'm going to enter a finding that the guideline range in this case is one that yields a life guideline.

So with that being said, what I would like to do is turn the time over to counsel to make their arguments. And then after I've heard from counsel, Mr. Dermen, you'll have a chance to address me if you wish to do so.

Mr. Rolwing.

MR. ROLWING: Thank you, Your Honor.

I will note that paragraph 117 of the presentence report, my co-counsel and I just recognized probably a typo or a mistake. Paragraph 117, where they're comparing the counts from the second superseding indictment to the counts in the renumbered indictment, Counts 9 and 10 of the renumbered indictment were actually Counts 42 and 43, not 44 and 45.

THE COURT: All right. Well, then I will -- and

that's page 37 of the report on the table, correct? 1 2 MR. ROLWING: Correct. 3 THE COURT: I will note that correction on the 4 J&C. 5 MR. ROLWING: Well, we are here to finally argue 6 for a sentence that should be imposed on Mr. Dermen who, by 7 all accounts, in many ways is a charming individual, 8 intelligent, loving family man, involved in his community 9 benevolent, some of the letters have referenced, mentioned. 10 But as the evidence showed in this case, has another side. And he stands before you convicted on all counts of the 11 12 second superseding indictment, the renumbered indictment, 13 one through ten. 14 The evidence at this trial the Court is well aware 15 of. And, you know, the Court has heard my recitation of 16 this now in four sentencings that have taken place over the 17 last two days -- two or three days. And why has the Court 18 heard the recitation of Mr. Dermen's criminal conduct in 19 those sentencings is because Mr. Dermen preyed on the 20 Kingstons. He saw his mark. He preyed on the Kingstons. 21 He used them to build an enormous amount of wealth 22 that was stolen from the United States Treasury. He did so 23 in a tremendous amount of concealed ways, in surreptitious

ways, burner phones, and using all sorts of individuals, and

he had the money stashed, for the most part, over in Turkey

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where we all know he was planning to flee and live out his days with the millions -- hundreds of millions that he had amassed in this scheme. He changed his name legally in 2017 for that purpose, in the midst of the investigation.

He was aware, if you recall, of the grand jury investigation into the Kingstons as early as 2014. He confronted Deryl Leon in March of 2014. Someone's talking, he's going to talk, he's going to roll, are you prepared to leave the country if they come at us, because they had just stolen 300 million. Then he confronted Deryl again in April of '17. Someone's talking. Is it your wife? He knows that there's an investigation going on.

And then there's grand jury subpoenas issued in July of '14, and he's made aware of those. And in the face of that, he gets the Kingstons to apply for \$170 million more. It was a license to steal and he did steal the money.

He wanted -- if you recall from the trial evidence, Jacob's testimony in that document, he wanted \$250 million in 2015. He wanted them to apply for 250 million. The largest one they applied for before that was around 30 some million dollars. They were doing that every few weeks in 2013. But this was in 2015 for the whole 2014 year, he wanted \$250 million, and Jacob and he settled on 170 million with the breakdown, if you'll remember, in Jacob's handwriting of how much would go to the boys, how

much would go to Levon. And they applied for that
170 million, and they got 164 million, all while there was a
grand jury investigation going on.

He knew the Kingstons were going to get arrested, he knew the Kingstons were going to go to jail, and he wanted to steal the money before they did and go to Turkey.

THE COURT: The Kingstons were boarding a plane on the date of the arrest. Why was Mr. Dermen still in LA?

MR. ROLWING: The Kingstons were going for a vacation planned by Baran Korkmaz for them in Turkey, as far as the evidence shows. Mr. Dermen, when the search warrant was executed on the day of his arrest, August 23rd, the agent saw tickets to Turkey in his home. So Mr. Termendzhyan was on his way to Turkey as well.

We don't know when he was going to finally make the move final, but he was there in 2017, if you recall, after the first search warrant from the state that was executed in California, and tried to avoid giving a deposition in that civil lawsuit by claiming he resided in Turkey, and all his businesses were there, and he was taking care of all these businesses in Turkey.

So that was the plan he was in the process of fulfilling. Some witnesses told us he was going to wait until the wedding of his daughter, which happened in the summer of 2018. We had every expectation that he was going

to leave after that event. He was indicted in August of '18, in part because of that, under seal, and arrested when one of them booked a ticket to Turkey. It happened to be Jacob at that time.

So he almost got away with it. He really did. It was an ingenious crime, and I tip my hat to him, because it was an ingenious crime. It was so sophisticated. I mean I reflect on it all the time how terrifically it was thought out and executed with the Kingstons and their particular personalities. And he had them by his pinkie, afraid that they were going to be either arrested or afraid that they would be harmed by he and his cohorts, if he didn't do it himself, and also seducing Jacob more and more into his lifestyle to try and keep Jacob involved in the crime and benefiting from it.

And when you say there were no fingerprints, he tried to keep his fingerprints off of the crime. He did a really terrific job of doing so. But we had the financial fingerprints. There is no explanation. This Court has never heard one to date. And there will never be any legitimate explanation for why, first, the \$72 million of these fraudulent proceeds were paid to him in the United States bank accounts and in the United States on his behalf.

But at the trial we also showed that there was another hundred million dollars that went over to Turkey at

his instruction to his associate Baran Korkmaz. And in the end, it was all his, as Jacob testified to. So he had — our money judgment reflects \$181 million of these fraud proceeds were sent out at his direction, and these are financial fingerprints that cannot be denied.

We uncovered his actual finger workings of text messages. We didn't need fingerprints. We had his text messages to Jacob Kingston on the phone that revealed a great deal. And as I reflected earlier today in Jacob Kingston's testimony — in his sentencing, I'm sorry, the exhibit that was so revealing of the text exchange in 2015 where they admit to the boys, they admit to the protection regarding Paul Kingston. There are threats in it. There was an applause and thumbs-up, and fist pump for filing. There's a reference to burner phones. It's a synopsis — and thank God we got it — that showed what was really going on between Mr. Termendzhyan and Mr. Kingston, and it corroborated Jacob Kingston's inside story.

So the Kingstons may have been the cause of the arrest on August 23rd, but had they not booked a trip to Turkey, there would have been an arrest of Levon Termendzhyan in the near future.

Well, you know, I reviewed Mr. Geragos's sentencing memorandum. And I don't intend to try and relitigate the trial. He apparently intends to do so.

That's the way I read his sentencing memorandum. But the most important thing is that Mr. Termendzhyan stands before you today, unlike the prior four defendants who all pled guilty, acknowledged responsibility, even apologized to the Court, asked for mercy, recognized the harm they caused to their families, to the community, to the country, and all regretted it. That is a stark contrast to where we are right now.

When Mr. Geragos, on behalf of his client, says he maintains his innocence and he blames everybody else. It's essentially what he's doing and he continues to do. He blames Edgar Sargsyan, Zubair Kazi, Santiago Garcia, Jacob Kingston, The Order, everybody. He hasn't acknowledged any responsibility.

So I don't think it's a very difficult call for this Court to determine that he should be sentenced to the most significant sentence. That's not a difficult call.

Now we've asked for life in prison. And he's not convicted of an offense that has life as a statutory max.

THE COURT: And that was my question. So if the statutory max is 20 years, what is your recommendation with respect to how this breaks out?

MR. ROLWING: Well, he's been convicted of, I believe, eight 20-year offenses and two ten-year offenses.

And I submit to you that a 20-year sentence concurrent is

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not sufficient to reach the goals of 3553(a). It is not.
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               THE COURT: Well, given his age, 40 years is a
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     life sentence, is it not?
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               MR. ROLWING: Yes. So I believe the Court should
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     impose a sentence of 40 or 50 years, consecutive sentences
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     for Counts 1 and 2. And you could choose one of the 1957
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     counts, Count 10, the Huntington Beach house, as another
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     ten-year offense to reach 50, instead of 180, which is also
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     within the realm of possibilities.
               I looked at -- I went back and tried to review
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     other big cases, financial white-collar cases --
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               THE COURT: Has there ever been a life sentence
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     imposed in such a case?
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               MR. ROLWING: Bernie Madoff got 150 years.
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               Shalom Weiss, who was associated with a
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     $450 million collapse of National Heritage Life Insurance,
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     got 845 years.
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               Frederick Brandau, who was convicted for a
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     $117 million Ponzi scheme, got 55 years.
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               Charles Lewis, 73 years old, got a 30-year
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     sentence for a 40 million Ponzi scheme.
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               The queen of mortgage fraud, Chalana McFarland,
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     who was 41, she got a 30-year sentence for $20 million of
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     defaulted loans.
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               Kyle Kimoto, here in Utah, he made over 12 million
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phone calls to consumers with weak credit histories, attempted to sign them up for a credit MasterCard, which turned out to be far less than what he promised. An Illinois federal judge sent him to prison for 29 years and two months and ordered to him to pay 35 million for a \$35 million crime. I can go on. There's many more. Lou Pearlman, for a \$300 million Ponzi and bank fraud scheme, 25 years in prison, at age 54. Randall Treadwell, at age 51, for a \$50 million 11 fraud, sentenced to 25 years. 12 Garland Hogan, who was the lawyer for Frederick 13 Brandau in that \$117 million Ponzi scheme, got 28 years at 14 age 53, while Brandau got 55 years. 15 Bernard Ebbers, age 67, got a 25-year sentence for 16 WorldCom. 17 Jeffrey Skilling, for Enron, at age 55, got a 18 24-year sentence. 19 Steven Warshaw, back in Ohio, at age 43, got 25 20 years for a \$959 million scheme. 21 So yes, there have been sentences that have been 22 imposed in this manner, life sentences on criminal 23 defendants who have committed massive frauds and are at the 24 age that Mr. Termendzhyan is today. He stands before you with no remorse, still

fighting, contesting, and blaming others, with all of the wrongs that he did for so long and on such a grand scale, knowing that the lives he was involving in his scheme were going to be decimated.

Now they were predisposed, and willing, and went along with it, but he knew they weren't being protected, and they were going to go down, and he hoped they would go down, and not he, as he sat on his yacht in Istanbul. That was his dream and his goal.

So, fortunately, he was arrested and detained by this Court, faced trial, and got a fair trial, and was convicted by the jury here. The evidence is, and was, and will always be overwhelming for Mr. Termendzhyan, even though he tried.

The prosecution and the witnesses provided overwhelming evidence of his leadership in this scheme, whether it was from Joshua Wallace, Branden Morrissey, Kat Pattison, Jacob and Isaiah Kingston, even his own people, Dan McDyre, who didn't want to testify against — or in the trial against Levon Termendzhyan. Porter from California, who didn't want to testify in the trial against Levon Termendzhyan. They provided evidence which was highly incriminating of Mr. Termendzhyan, and without a doubt proved his involvement in this grand fraud and money laundering scheme to Turkey.

If you recall McDyre's preparation of the resume in 2013 and in 2017, in his consultation with just Levon preparing it, where Levon was claiming he owned all that was sent to Turkey, and of course that was true. And he still sits here and does not admit it, denies it, and claims that for some reason when he was buying biodiesel from the Kingstons, who made poor biodiesel, he was just the recipient of \$180 million. Even though he should have paid for the biodiesel, they paid him \$181 million. No explanation will ever be able to be given for that.

So we ask at the end of the day, despite all of his terrific qualifications and characteristics as a human being on the one side, that the other side of him was revealed in this courtroom. He should be held accountable for it. We ask that a sentence be crafted in a consecutive manner for Counts 1 and 2, and another of the 1957 counts, whether it be the \$483,000 he texted to Jacob, send it to my Guaranti bank account in Turkey and make sure you write waterside mansion — the VAT for the waterside mansion, that's Count 9, or Count 42 in the original indictment, or the \$3.5 million wire transfer for the purchase of the Huntington Beach residence.

And if you recall the evidence, Jacob Kingston and Levon filed this claim for 170 million on February 12th, 2015. Levon sends the we are the best text message. The

money comes in in March, and Jacob immediately texts Isaiah 1 2 I'm going to go to LA and talk with Levon about the plan. 3 When he goes to LA, the next text message Jacob 4 sends Isaiah is wire 8.5 million to SBK Holdings U.S. in Los 5 That gets wired the next day to Los Angeles, and 6 within three days Mr. Termendzhyan wires 3.5 million of that 7 money to buy the Huntington Beach mansion, and he puts it in the name of Gilbert Island, a trust that he and his brother 8 Grigor share, and then they secure it by a so-called 9 10 mortgage from SBK Holdings U.S. so it looks like it's been 11 the subject of some loan. 12 So it's that offense that could be another ten 13 years if you wanted to go to 50 years. But we believe that 14 a 40- or 50-year crafted sentence is the right result for 15 Mr. Termendzhyan. 16 Does the Court have any other questions? 17 THE COURT: I suppose, based on your 18 recommendation -- I was a little confused by your sentencing 19 recommendation when you requested -- let me make sure that 20 I've -- here it is -- you requested a term of life 21 imprisonment and 36 months of supervised release. 22 MR. ROLWING: Is that right? 23 THE COURT: You did.

MR. ROLWING: Well, that was oversight.

THE COURT: It's internally inconsistent.

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MR. ROLWING: I apologize for that, Your Honor. 1 2 That was an oversight. 3 So I do not -- quite frankly, this is the first 4 time I've ever recommended a sentence of this magnitude. I 5 don't know if 36 months of supervised release is 6 automatically part of any sentence -- federal sentence, even 7 if it is life. I don't know. But with the First Step Act, and if it is 40 or 50 years and Mr. Termendzhyan lives a 8 long life and outlives the sentence, I would suggest that 36 9 10 months of supervised release would be appropriate, since 11 he's not been convicted of an offense that has life as a 12 statutory max. 13 So whether that is an oversight or not, I don't 14 know the answer whether it legally applies, but it would be 15 the safer course in the event that Mr. Termendzhyan outlives 16 such a sentence. 17 THE COURT: I suppose I could ask probation, since 18 you're making the argument. Is the 36 months of supervised 19 release mandatory? 20 MR. MANROSS: Your Honor, it's not mandatory. But 21 I think, as the government has suggested, if he is to 22 receive a compassionate release at some point, it may be 23 helpful. 24 MR. ROLWING: If there are any other particular 25 questions regarding Mr. Geragos's arguments about the

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evidence and the trial, I'm happy to address them, but I believe that to be not the reason why we're here. THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Rolwing. Mr. Geragos. MR. GERAGOS: Thank you, Your Honor. The idea that somehow we can't go to life, but we want 50 years for a man who's -- what are you now, 57 -- is 57 years old, as somebody who's a couple years ahead of that, it's almost farcical. Let me correct a couple of things, which we've never -- we've never gotten an answer to. As I sit here, it's amazing to me that -- you know, I heard Mr. Agnifilo talk about the fancifulness of the CIA. I heard Mr. Rolwing talking about the fact that somehow my client was the person who was -- in response to your question -- that Mr. Kingston was just taking a family vacation. I've never -- I don't know about you, but I've never booked a family vacation where we buy a one-way ticket. I've also, by the way, never gone on a family vacation where I have my wife get in a separate TSA line so that the two of us are separate, and I've never -- not having three wives -- I've never left two of my wives behind after I just sold \$6 million of my assets to get to Turkey.

And, by the way, one thing that has been

conspicuously absent is my client -- I'll repeat again -- he

went voluntarily to the office of the IRS. That's where they arrested him.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Geragos, I acknowledge that your client, for example, went voluntarily to the IRS office. What I'm struggling with is I'm here for sentencing. We had a trial and the jury entered a conviction. And it sounds like you're essentially saying the jury got this wrong and my client is innocent.

MR. GERAGOS: I understand in the post eating grass, the post Booker era, that you're supposed to stand up here and say woe is me, I want my three levels for acceptance. We don't. And I don't say this begrudgingly, and I'm not trying to be flippant. No. I will go to my grave saying they didn't prove it, that that jury got it wrong, and I don't blame them because they were in the midst of a panic, and I understand that.

I mean they were sick sitting in the jury room.

They had already been interrogated by us, at my behest,

because they had a flaming defendant's chair pasted to their

jury deliberation room. He was plucked out of Los Angeles

at the IRS office as a brown Armenian guy and brought to

Utah where he had been, I think, three times before in his

life. He's been characterized in ways that bear little or

no resemblance to who he is and who he's been for 50 some

odd years.

He's got kids. He's got grandkids. He sat in custody in a paleaceous place for close to, what, three or — five years I guess — coming on the five-year anniversary. He's missed his father's funeral. He's missed the birth of two grandchildren. And he's maintained his innocence all along.

And, by the way, I don't want to be one of those guys who's vouching, but the trial itself was anything but overwhelming.

And, by the way, whatever happened to the -there's been at least four agents who have been -government federal agents who have been convicted out of
this, every single one of them connected to Edgar Sargsyan.
This guy sued Edgar Sargsyan. We know that because he was
in a trial. They've put in the videotape. They now have
tried to turn themselves in knots to get around that. A guy
who they -- as I indicated before in the motion for
continuance, Mr. Rolwing had testify in front of the grand
jury here in Salt Lake. And the infomercial about Sargsyan
as tell me about your law practice, blah, blah, blah. The
guy wasn't even a lawyer. He paid somebody to take his
exam.

And then the one overreaching thing, do you think that Jacob Kingston was tipped off? Is that incredible? Do we think it's incredible that Jacob Kingston was tipped off

that they had an indictment?

Well, I'll tell you one compelling thing that has been noticeably absent. We've never gotten to the bottom, have we, of who tipped off Jacob Kingston a week in advance of the search warrant being executed at Washakie, and tipped them off so that they knew that Rachel, Ma Barker, Kingston, and -- what's her name -- Sally could destroy documents, and then come in here and filter documents to the government at the same time. How in the world -- there's only two places that could have leaked that search warrant.

Did they get to a federal judge or magistrate? I doubt it. I think that's way too fanciful. I share your disbelief about that. So I don't think the clerk of that federal magistrate who signed the search warrant for Washakie picked up the phone and called. I think it was somebody in the IRS. And why do I say that? Because the call came from Ogden, Utah.

And, by the way, in all of their MOIs, where is the -- where's the question and the answer to Jacob, or Isaiah, or Sally, or Rachel, who tipped you off that the search warrant was coming in weeks and you could deep-six all the stuff? I thought you said that it was Levon who was the umbrella protection. Well, if he was the umbrella protection, why was he sitting in an IRS office when, in fact, these guys were at the airport.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Geragos, those are all interesting questions. What I come back to is you follow the money and it leads to your client. The text messages, the other documentary evidence at trial I believe supports the jury's verdict. So I'm struggling to know what to do. I mean this is a sentencing. It's not a motion for a new trial or --

MR. GERAGOS: The reason I struggle -- and I get it -- is because he didn't do it. And I'm not going to sit up here and be inauthentic with you and say, okay, woe is me. He apologizes.

What is characterized as the documentary evidence is just as easily interpreted as somebody who's investing money in Turkey because he's planning -- you know, they keep talking -- another thing that we keep talking about, this thing all exponentially exploded once he met Mr. Dermen.

Well, we have the uncontroverted, unrebutted evidence during the trial that Kingston was operating a number of other conspiracies that had nothing to do with this guy. And we have the uncontroverted, unrebutted evidence that it was Paul Kingston feeding his fat face -- speaking of text messages, you remember that -- with Jacob's silver spoon. That's what happened here.

I mean they can talk about he met Levon, and maybe Levon's lifestyle -- which, by the way, 20 years before

predating and ever meeting Jacob, he had the same lifestyle.

This guy has been a flashy LA guy for as long as I've known him, for 25 years. He's always had nice cars.

By the way, the Bugatti they keep talking about the government had in 2017. It was returned by the government to Mr. Dermen in 2018. The judge had that. The car was in federal custody.

So this idea that somehow this was all

orchestrated by Levon is belied by the facts. The facts are Jacob Kingston wanted to get out from under The Order. That's what his brother says. His brother — and, by the way, on cross—examination, I had to pull teeth, and he finally came through that he was getting this from Jacob, all of the text messages.

Did the money go to things that they now claim were Levon controlled? Well, I'll tell you what happened during this trial. Remember what happened? Sally Kingston was calling up the people in Turkey, and texting them, send me my money. I need the money. Jacob is in custody. We need the money. Well, was Sally in cahoots with Levon? No. So I don't know. I'm with you, I struggle.

I get up here and I say they want 50 years. Okay, I get it.

By the way, a number of those cases they mentioned to you were reversed, most notably the Enron case, rather

famously, by the United States Supreme Court. So they can cite you cases all they want, but I would just tell you that you already articulated today that you don't know the circumstances of a bunch of cases that had no relationship to this case. You do know what the sentences were in every case that was related to this case, and nobody got 50 years.

Jacob Kingston, who clearly by any stretch of the imagination was a fraudster before, during, and after meeting Levon. You know, they talk about, well, Lev pulled out of it at a certain point. No. Jacob had his mind made up. Jacob was the mastermind, and now he's had his come to Jesus moment. And I get it. He's not the first. He's certainly not going to be the last person who is in custody.

But there's a lot going on when you've got the government putting pressure on you. A friend of mine used to say the only difference between the government and the Mafia is that even the Mafia spares the women and children. That wasn't the case here. The government took Kingston's wife, they took Kingston's brother, who's -- I think I share your read of Isaiah -- and they took his mother, who's 67 and got seven years yesterday, which is a substantial sentence.

But, remember, Rachel Kingston was a -- if there was anybody who left her fingerprints everywhere on this, it was Rachel Kingston. Rachel Kingston, if you read our

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report, our PSI report, which obviously you have, was here. She was in the middle of it. As you pointed out, her husband, I quess, did not write -- I don't have access to her PSR, but I listened to you and you said her own husband didn't write a letter. That ought to speak volumes --THE COURT: He did write a letter for her. MR. GERAGOS: Did he write a letter for her? THE COURT: He wrote one for her and Isaiah, not for Jacob. MR. GERAGOS: Not for Jacob. So I don't know what the dynamic of that is. can only guess. But I will tell you the idea of my client, at age 57, with the cardiac trouble and everything else, and all the milestones in his life that he's missed, and the fairly unblemished record, contrary to what everything was portrayed to you, 50 years is just incredulous. And I mentioned before, you can go and break into the capital and commit an insurrection, and the worst thing that's happened is seven years. Do I compare this to that? Yeah, I do actually. I mean we can talk about what happened here. But has anybody ever asked the question how does a one-page form out of the IRS, where somebody just signs it -- which is actually a lot easier to do than the one-page

form when you're filing a 1040 -- how do you just write

checks for \$100 million if the IRS -- unless something else

was going on?

And I would submit to you we don't have an answer to who tipped them off. We know, I would submit, that the evidence is clear they knew that they were going to get arrested, which is why they fled. And clearly he didn't know because if you know that you're going to get arrested, where's the last place on earth you're going to be? The IRS office in Los Angeles, California. And that was where he got arrested.

So I understand the government's position. It's embarrassing because the OIG is investigated, the DOJ, the convicted Homeland Security agents. They convicted a San Francisco FBI agent, by the way, Broumand. Back when we had a joint defense agreement, Jacob — this kind of fanciful belief that Mr. Agnifilo characterized — well, we were told that Jacob knew that there was a corrupt San Francisco agent before there was ever any public disclosure of that. We knew that.

In fact, when Broumand got arrested, the first question I asked Ms. Qassim was don't tell me this guy was in San Francisco, because then maybe Jacob is not as crazy as he sounds. Maybe he's crazy like a fox. Maybe there's something else going on here.

And you'll remember during the forfeiture proceeding, the government came in on day five and basically

shut us down when I started talking about the CIA. And, you know, it's ironic because I went back and I found a picture -- and maybe I'll mark it here -- but I've got Korkmaz and the ex-CIA director with a giant check. And I've got Levon with his arms around the ex-CIA director, Mr. Woolsey. I'll mark those as Defense A and B, and submit this to the Court. But there's obviously more going on here.

I don't mean to be like one of those -- you know, we have a term in California which mirrors the code section for somebody who's a danger to themselves or others, which is called 5150 -- and I've seen my share in 40 years of a lot of 5150s -- but the depth and breadth of the corruption that was going on. Down to the day after this trial, the key witness, Kazi, filed a lawsuit saying the government had betrayed his deal that he had. And the text messages, which I supplied to your Court, with Wally McMahon from LA Best saying we got all of Levon's money, and all of that. There's just a lot more going on here.

What's a good sentence? What's the appropriate sentence? I don't know. I leave that up to you. Does he deserve more than Jacob Kingston? Why? Because Jacob got up here and basically used Levon as a proxy for what The Order was doing for him? I mean every single thing that Jacob Kingston testified to -- Levon searched me. Well, it

turns out we asked another witness, Jacob searched him.

Levon did this and promised me an umbrella. Oh, wait a second. The other witnesses said Jacob had an umbrella.

Commissioner Gordon, that had nothing to do with Levon. And yet Commissioner Gordon -- and at the same time that somebody is tipping him off from Ogden, Utah.

So I understand it. I get it. We're not accepting responsibility because he didn't do it. If I had a nickel for every innocence project case or parole hearing that I've done where somebody refused to acknowledge and later turned out they were innocent, whether through DNA or something else, I wouldn't be standing here. But there are times where there is a built-in tension under the sentencing in the federal system. I mean in the federal system it is geared towards you just singing the script and the tune that the government wants you to.

I know that Mr. Rolwing predicted that I would talk about the homework he gave Mr. Kingston, whether it was bad Rich or good Rich. Yeah, but the reason for that is because there were times — and we even had a witness on the stand, you might remember — I forget the gentleman, but one of the cooperators who said Mr. Rolwing was yelling at him because he didn't get what he wanted.

Jacob Kingston is smart enough -- he's a Ph.D., unlike my guy who I don't even think graduated from high

school. Jacob Kingston is smart enough after 20 meetings with the government to tell them what they want to hear.

He's smart enough to know that at a certain point, in order to save his mom and his wife, he's going to have to give the government what they want. He's smart enough to say, okay, I give up uncle. And he's smart enough to know at a certain point blame Levon, blame Levon for everything and that will set you free.

Your Honor did not exactly set him free. You gave him what the government requested. I would ask you not to give Mr. Dermen what the government requested. I think that would be an ultimate injustice. He is not a man who deserves it. He's been a character at some times in this courtroom. I hear things and it just doesn't jibe with who I know and who I've known for 20 years, and who has gone through and been falsely accused in the past, and been vindicated, frankly.

I get it. He's been convicted. I'm the last guy who's going to throw bric-a-brac at the criminal justice system. That's my religion is the justice system. That's my altar as I stand here on Good Friday and talk to you.

I'm the biggest proponent of the system, but sometimes the system doesn't get it right. And that's not a reason to impose or to ignore what are the most fundamental human characteristics of him. And a 50-year sentence, which is

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equivalent to life, on a nonviolent case, where, mind you,
     the evidence -- you can talk about the documentary evidence,
     but I think that they speak to two different
     interpretations.
               And I get where you are in terms of sentencing,
    but I would implore you, give him a sentence that he can
     live out, and in the interim, I'll make my way to the Tenth
     Circuit.
               THE COURT: To the Tenth Circuit.
               MR. GERAGOS: Exactly right. Nothing would make
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    me happier --
               THE COURT: I would expect nothing less from you,
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    Mr. Geragos.
               MR. GERAGOS: I understand, Your Honor. And I
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     don't mean this personally, but I look forward to coming
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     back here with a positive result from the Tenth.
               And on a personal note, I want to thank you,
    because I have enjoyed my time here, and I have enjoyed --
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     even in spite of the fact of the result -- your
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     thoughtfulness and your ability to hold both sides to
     account. And I think your genuine humanity is not something
     I find a whole lot in this day and age, and I appreciate
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     that. I mean that.
               THE COURT: Thank you.
              Mr. Rolwing.
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MR. ROLWING: Just a few things, Your Honor.

Mr. Geragos just mentioned the documentary evidence, and he also mentioned that Jacob Kingston was smart, a Ph.D., and Mr. Termendzhyan just a high school graduate. But let me remind the Court of this piece of evidence, which I think is so striking and is so telling of who's the smart one and who's responsible.

Government Exhibit 6-79 is a series of invoices

Levon Termendzhyan sent to Jacob Kingston for Viscon of \$625

a gallon, in October of 2015. \$625 a gallon. 390,000

gallons were delivered under this and invoiced at \$625 a

gallon, in October of '15.

When Dan McDyre, if you recall his testimony about this, took the stand and he said that's crazy. \$625 is not what Viscon sells for. Mr. Termendzhyan asked me to go collect this and I reduced it all the way down. And we saw the exhibit, Government Exhibit 19-6. In April of '16, Mr. McDyre has reduced it to \$62 a gallon, much more in line with the going rate of this Viscon at that time.

But if you go back to see what Mr. Termendzhyan was up to and how smart he was, what he was doing in October of '15 by getting Jacob Kingston to agree to buy this Viscon fuel additive at \$625 a gallon, 390,000 gallons, if you multiply that -- and I have my calculator here, 625 times 390,000 gallons, \$243,750,000.

If you recall, at trial we had this little easel up here, and Dan McDyre wrote that up here — or Arthur or I did — it was written on the easel, \$243,750,000 in October of '15. Who was the smart one who figured this out?

Mr. Termendzhyan was charging this ridiculous — ridiculous fee on Viscon to get this 243 million paid by Jacob Kingston because he knew he was going to have Jacob Kingston file a tax return, a claim for refund in the next year, which he did, in January of '16, for 322 million.

What is \$243,750,000? About 75 percent of -- it's actually 75 percent of \$325 million, and Jacob Kingston and Levon Termendzhyan filed a claim for 322 million in January of '16. It was all -- this is genius level stuff, designed by Mr. Termendzhyan. Jacob Kingston did not try and somehow frame Mr. Termendzhyan by giving him 100 million of the 164 and then agree to give him 243 of the \$322 million claim. That would be just the most ironic framing in history. No, just give me all this money.

Mr. Termendzhyan planned it all, schemed it all, designed it all, and he did so in this sophisticated way with these agreements, invoices, to hide it and shelter it so that it would never be found and he would have a legitimate basis to claim why these payments were being made.

And then we saw the settlement agreement that Dan

McDyre didn't even know about in April of '18 that 1 2 Mr. Termendzhyan had Jacob Kingston agree to, that he was 3 going to pay any IRS settlement that ever got paid -- or any 4 IRS claims that got paid, pursuant to the \$644 million of 5 claims that weren't, that Jacob Kingston agreed to pay to 6 Mr. Termendzhyan. Who was in charge and who's leading this 7 billion dollar fraud scam? This gentleman right here. 8 That's why -- that's why he was convicted. 9 The evidence was undeniable, the financial 10 fingerprints, the documentary evidence, all the witness testimony, even from in his own camp. That's why he should 11 12 be sentenced at a level commensurate with his crimes in the 13 grand scheme of things, and the grand scheme of things 14 demands a sentence far in excess of what the cooperating 15 Jacob Kingston got, and that's why we recommend the sentence 16 we did. 17 My colleague, John Sullivan, has a few comments he 18 would like to make.

MR. SULLIVAN: Your Honor, it's been a long journey, and I just want to reiterate what we said at the very end of our sentencing memorandum, which I drafted.

Mr. Rolwing took control of the document and he added to it, then I added to it, and he added to it. We wanted to get it right. And when we landed the plane, we landed with the sentence that said it is imperative in this case for the

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court to impose a life sentence. And the reason we said
that was for what you've been saying throughout all these
sentencing hearings. We need to defer other would-be
fraudsters from attempting to steal millions if not a
billion dollars from the U.S. Treasury. We need that type
of sentence in this case for general deterrence. Thank you.
          THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. Geragos, before
we turn the time over to Mr. Dermen?
         MR. GERAGOS: I can't resist.
         Mr. Sullivan, my father, when he was a prosecutor,
used to have a famous line, if you want to send a message
use Western Union. And I've always wanted to use that in a
courtroom and I will for Mr. Sullivan.
         No. I would just ask you to do what you think is
right, which I know you will anyway. Thank you.
          THE COURT: All right.
         Mr. Dermen, would you like to address me?
         MR. DERMEN: Yes.
          THE COURT: It's fine to sit down. Pull the
microphone -- speak with a loud voice so the microphone
picks up.
         MR. DERMEN: Okay. Thank you. Thank you,
Your Honor.
          I want to appreciate you and all this time that I
was here, five years. I might have some stuff that I could
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say. I already know your five years, and I know that you're the one who can make decisions. You're supposed to make decisions. That's your job and I respect that.

Just a couple things. It looks like all this time I'm here, maybe my English is not well, but I know you are missing stuff. You're missing a lot of puzzles from all these things. I really don't care today what I'm going to get sentenced with life sentence. It's okay. That's fine. There's always law out there that will bring the truth out one day.

Saying this, I'm going to go back to exactly what Mr. Rolwing said a minute ago about \$600 a gallon of scenario picture — the Picasso picture he's painting. \$600 a gallon is only 18 cents treated gallons. Eighteen cents, very small amount. Eighteen cents. When you treat it, it comes out to 18 cents. Sometimes when you mix the blend higher on Viscon, you can bring it down to six cents a gallon. It is not a big amount. I give them that because he offered me to get three countries, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore, which have very tithing government there. He never told you that. That's not going to happen.

You know what's going to happen is what to convict me, to paint the picture so I can be the one. But again, the decision is yours.

Now going back to that, it was \$50 million each

location, each country. There was going to be exclusivity.

I have a contract with them. He signed a contract. He breached my contract. When he breached my contract, I had a lien on his refinery, and his house. And he said to me, you know, I'm guaranteeing. All you got, just give.

Now we have to buy feedstock, feedstock meaning the raw product that we can make Viscon out of it. So now I spend money to buy and prepare it for his takeoff. Then he breached the contract. He calls back, he says I talked to a couple of ministers in the country — whoever he's talking to — who actually had a business problem in Indonesia and Malaysia. He does have actually a company going down for years. And I say, okay. Then I have to blend that \$150 million into your per gallon. He asked me to do that, to blend it into — into — at the price of the product. So when you blend it to price of the product, it becomes to be \$680, \$700 a gallon, whatever the number was. Obviously, yeah, it is outrageous. I'm even telling you that. Even Dan McDyre said — I said, listen. This is the way he wants. He's the one who's buying it.

And I sold not only 600, I sold Viscon for \$1,200 a gallon. \$1,200 a gallon in India, in Pakistan. So it is not an outrageous number. And we did sold -- actually I sell to -- in Texas it's mandatory. I do sell it in Texas for \$84 a gallon, in the United States. I'm not going to

charge -- overcharge the United States. It's our patent. I can charge whatever I want to charge. But it kind of fit in perfectly. It sounds good in front of the jury.

Now you've got 12 people sitting out there, who's depending my life on. And obviously when you bring a guy who produces it, oh, is this outrageous prices, \$600? Yes, it is. Of course it is. I know it is. Knowingly I've done it. But it was supposed to be blended into the price. I did blend it in the price. He breached the contract.

I delivered him 390,000 gallons into Plymouth,

Utah. I don't come to Utah too much. First time I came in,

I had a blood pressure -- high blood pressure. That's why I

could not stay here. I went back right away. It was his

birthday. I came in two times -- two or three times max

I've been here in Utah. I couldn't stay any more because my

blood pressure is high.

Anyway, coming back to this \$600 a point. No, he can only speak what they tell him to speak. He can only picture the Picasso picture because they tell him put a red color, and white color, and blue color. He's the painter. He's painting it. The people are listening.

The day we went -- the day he went to his own country, Ireland, with his wife, to talk to Brandon Morrissey, that day he was on the video. We were here. It was a magistrate judge, I believe.

We went back -- they took us back. They put us together. He looked at me kind of weird. He said you know what? I've had enough of this BS. I'm sorry for my language. And he says to me I don't even want to talk to you. What's wrong with you, man? We were just in there. What's wrong with you? I don't want to talk to you.

And about ten minutes later they move me to a different cell — the next cell, right here in this court. He told his brother, listen to me. We might not have a chance face—to—face again. Anything I say, you say, yeah, Levon did it, That's it. We might never have a chance again. I heard this. They both was in custody. I was in custody as well.

So he was training his brother what to say. And exactly from there on, I called Setara, I says how you guys doing -- flying back. She says, by the way, he announced that he's going to testify against you. I said I don't care. Let him testify against me. I got nothing to worry about. Let him testify against me.

So I guess that part of \$600 was that, and I reduced it. He came and re-signed the contract with me in August. Yeah, August, August 13th, 14, on my birthday. And then about a week later, we got indicted. And he breached the contract, because January 1st, I was supposed to send

ISO tanks. ISO tanks is the 6,000 gallon of Viscon product, which can blend up to 20 million gallons -- 20 million U.S. gallons, which is 80 million of liters -- European standards. It was going to go to Malaysia.

He had the contract. Everything was fine. No problem. And he had problems. I said, hey, finish your problems. I don't want to have anything to do with your problems. I know they raided you guys, blah, blah, blah. I want to do nothing with this. Don't bring me no problems.

And now I'm going to go back to tell you exactly what you need to know to figure this out. And whatever you want to sentence me, you can sentence me. That's fine. I have no problem with that. But whatever is negative in your mind, Your Honor, you need to tell me just straight out. I can answer all your questions, and you make the decision at the end. It's your decision. At the end it's all in front of you. You are the law today. You're supposed to do the law -- you're supposed to do the right thing. Not me, not the DAs like this who represent our country, who represent Washington, D.C. He should be wearing this, (indicating his jumpsuit), because it will come to that. He should be wearing this, not me.

So I would like to understand what is it you're missing from the get-go so I can open a little bit, just give you a formula, whatever happened. Imagine I'm sitting

on the stand and talking right now. I don't want you to believe me, anything that I'm saying. But just you're the law, you have to make the decision, and I respect that.

What part are you missing? I know you're missing some. As much as I watched you for five years, I know you're missing, sometimes I can see. I mean maybe I'm gifted, or maybe I'm wrong, but please tell me what are you missing so I can give you exactly what happened so you understand where we at.

THE COURT: Unfortunately, the case was not tried to me. The case was tried to a jury. And so to the extent that you believe the jury got it wrong, then Mr. Geragos needs to file a motion asking to set aside the jury verdict, and that's the appropriate forum to consider that. So the reason we're here today is not to retry the case, but to have you say anything you want that might impact my sentencing decisions.

And as I've told Mr. Geragos, I'm kind of in a box today where my job is to sentence you based on the jury verdict. And to the extent that you think the jury got it wrong, then there needs to be briefing on that. I'll need to decide that. And then if you still disagree, you need to visit the court of appeals.

MR. DERMEN: Okay. Okay. So can I speak now and tell you what happened exactly so I can finish my sentence?

So the only reason I'm telling you these things,
Your Honor, I don't deserve that. I don't deserve it at
all. In 2012, my wife passed away. Twenty of them came in
from Utah, from Kingston family. In my culture, yeah, I
respect that. So I kind of got in with them, you know.
They're just like -- I respected them. I barely know them.
He started selling me -- I mean he started selling me
product, to which I had maybe 20, 30 people who can sell me
product like him. It was not really important to me.

And all my life I made money. I had the proper licenses. I could have done it myself. If I would have done any fraud through the United States, I would have done it myself. I don't need to. I do have existing licenses right now as we speak. From the IRS, I still have an active license. I can bill it tomorrow and I still can get the tax credit tomorrow. But if I don't have no fuel to blame on, I cannot get no tax credit. I'm not going to fake. I never faked. I was a young kid. I grew up hustling. I grew up working hard. I made a successful life. All my successful life was my -- I lost my wife, I lost my father because of him. He made me come over here.

In 2012, a federal agent came to me. I was sitting in a restaurant. How you doing? I'm like, good looking women, two of them. Okay. Can I sit with you? Like you're sitting right next to me. I mean why would you

want to sit with me? Well, I like to sit with you. I said, okay, come sit. Let's see what you want to say. She said to me, oh, how's Utah. I'm like what? Utah? What are you talking about? You got something to say, say it to me straight up. What do you mean Utah? Yeah, you know what? You're the black sheep in that family. We want to catch that family since '60s. Why don't you work for us and let's catch them, because you're the one inside of their family.

I said, listen, I don't have a badge. I can't work for you. I'm not going to do your job. You go do your job. I don't know what you want. He says, listen to me, I know what he's doing and I know you're involved in this too, and I'm going to set you up if you don't. I said good luck with that. I left. It was a federal agent from the agricultural department — fraud department.

As the time passed by, he came back to me, sold me a batch for about 400,000 gallons, messed up all any locations. He didn't even finish the product. He sent it to me raw, later I find out. And the railcars coming to California. When it snows here, it's hot in California. It's okay to use in California. We blend it in. And one morning I got 20 phone calls, all the truck stops were down. Six, 700 trucks were in the streets. He says, I'm sorry. How can I make this up for you? This is Jacob. I'm like what do you mean, man? This is grandfather locations. I

can't have this mess.

Now I'm paying for tow trucks. Now I'm pumping the fuels out, giving them new fuels. I lost 63 percent of the volume of all the locations because of him. He says I'll make you up with it. How is he going to make me up with it? How is he going to help me? I'll pay for everything, and he paid. He paid \$620,000, I believe.

And then I did have a refinery that I didn't finish. He had the same machine running in Utah. I had the same one, which at this time I didn't even know him. He purchased that machine too so he can double his production here. That was my deal. And \$1.2 million in the beginning that they said came to me. It was charged to me for that. It was clearly — clearly refinery product that I sold him. It's BlueTEC technology. It is a refinery.

As the time went on -- me and Baran are close, you know. I even furnished it to them. He wanted to do business. He wanted to do business separate from their family. He brought his uncle to me -- what was his name -- Paul, whatever his name was. He came to my office to check me out. I don't even know why, but he came in to check me out. He told him, yeah, he's a good guy. After I asked him, he says, yeah, he's a good guy. I won't mess with him. That's the exact Kingston words to me.

Then he said to me, you know what? I want to do a

separate business that my family do not want to know. I have some money. I'm keeping it aside. I want to do business with you. I want you to know too, I want you to know the truth today, because I'm going to prove everything I say today on record. That's why I want it on record, Your Honor.

So I introduce him together. At this time, Baran Korkmaz had a company, which was then buying dead companies. I'm not into that. I like fuel. That's what I'm good at and that's what I'm going to stick on. I don't believe in other businesses I don't know how to operate. I'm not going to get into it. Did I introduce to each other? Yes, I did. I said you be careful with him. Whatever you do, I'm not in this. You understand? But if you guys make good money, listen, don't forget me. There was nothing wrong with that.

And I introduced him to him. They started working. They made a decision to open up an office in California called SBK Holdings U.S. So they opened the corporation. He said you know what? I don't trust him. Baran says to me I don't trust him. I said, well, you know, you don't trust him, what can I say? He says you take care of the funding. I said how am I going to take care of family? There is a law firm for that. Give it to the law firm. Let the law firm release the money to the client — or get the money back from the client, goes to a trust

account. I can't touch it. I don't want to touch it.

You'll get a report. I'll introduce you to the lawyers

today. He said but no, I want the company to -- I want your

name in there too. This is what Mr. Korkmaz told me.

I put 50 percent my name and 50 percent of

Kingston's name. We started it. And eventually, months

later on, IRS, of course, federal agents, of course,

corrupt, one to another. Corrupt is not even — is not even

the word to say. But who's going to stop these people?

Somebody is going to stop these people. I am going to stop

these people. It doesn't matter if I give my life to.

That's how life rolls. Maybe this was meant to be to my

life. Maybe that was the — maybe that's my destiny, but

that's what it is.

I am going to put him down. I am going to have him arrested and he's going to put these clothes on, because he's setting me up. Everyone is setting me up. Everybody sits out there. Every agency lied. Every federal agency made — they offered — they put a gunpoint on me for \$3 million, a federal agent.

Now why you talking about a gun, a badge? Of course. Who's going to go against that? Yeah. That was LA Best. They went and got search warrants. They came. They seized everything, my tankers. Sucked the fuel out of the ground. Shut everything down. Take the computers that

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people cannot even operate. Oh, it's a biodiesel blending.
It's a biodiesel blend. If you have little bit ratio
problems, if you blend it higher problems, only a violation.
That's the law. I know the law. I've been doing this since
I was a kid. I have 40 years into this. He's not going to
take it away from me. No way. I'm not going to give the
leverage to him.
         So he comes in now. He hits all my locations.
takes the computers. He's not even selling diesel. He's
selling gasoline. He even takes those computers. Shuts
everything down. Takes my cars. Takes my tankers.
everything. Takes all the money. And guess what?
Because I didn't do what they wanted me to do. I didn't
work for them. He said we're going to set you up. We are
going to set you up. You're not going to go anywhere.
You're not going to run. We're going to get you, and here
am I.
         They brought me to Utah. He came and he said
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They brought me to Utah. He came and he said stories to you. Several occasions my lawyer tried to get me out. He couldn't get me out. He knew that. He told Sargsyan -- he told Sargsyan he's not getting out. Don't worry about it. He's not getting out. He was right, yeah. He gave them immunity to steal \$23 million from U.S. government that you're asking me now. He stole that money. You know I don't have that money. You have not even \$1 you

can track me to that.

Verbally you can bring witnesses there who was getting 20 years. Now like Kingston, you give him ten years. Of course he will say what color paint you want, white, blue, red, because you're the painter. You're the Picasso painter the jury is listening to. They don't know what the law is. They don't know what the biodiesel is. He stole \$23 million because you give him the license to steal. He give them immunity, Your Honor. Now you are sentencing me for the \$23 million I don't have. I'm sorry for my words today.

Now coming back to -- this is the interesting part. 2019, I was -- we had a hearing, the magistrate judge hearing, August 13th. I can never forget that day. It's my birthday. I'm a leo.

By the way, coming back to my name and last name, I didn't change my last name. My name is Levon Termendzhyan. My original last name is Termendzhyan. So what I did -- not many Americans can pronounce Termendzhyan. It's very hard. So what I did, I shortened it up, L-e-v-o-n, Lev. That is a lion also in Russian. So I start -- they called me out and so I said, you know what? We talked about it. I'll put my last name in there too. No problem, because I wanted to shorten it. I'm not changing my name. I always use my name also. I'm going to use both

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There's nothing wrong with that. I'm not doing
anything illegal. But I've never changed my name,
Your Honor. I never changed it.
          So August 13th, we come to court. He's pissed
that day. I don't know for what reason.
          THE COURT: When you say he, who?
         MR. DERMEN: Uh, uh --
          THE COURT: Mr. Rolwing?
         MR. DERMEN: Mr. Rolwing, yes. Mr. Rolwing was
very pissed that day. I don't know. You know I can see
when he turns red, I know something is bothering him. I had
five years, I can -- it's okay.
          So we come to it -- it was a hearing. Mr. Geragos
is arguing with the magistrate judge and saying you know
what, Your Honor, this is not the way it's supposed to be,
blah, blah, blah. You know, they cannot do this to him.
And he says you know what, Mr. Geragos, if you really want
to get your client out, bring Baran Korkmaz and he'll be
out. Tell him to tell the truth.
          So I'm sitting there. Leslie Goemaat was sitting
right next to us. I'm watching them, right? I'm reading
them, what they're going to do. She had paperwork like
this.
          When Your Honor said, Mr. Geragos, you need to
bring Baran Korkmaz into the court, then everything will be
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proved, that he has the money, or whatever. The money went to Turkey. He has control of it. Because he keeps arguing he does not have the money. He does not have the money. He does not have the money.

And then Mrs. Goemaat is right on the side, she's covered up, good luck with that. What do you mean good luck with that? Can you explain to me what good luck with that means? They knew he was not going to come. They did it purposefully to not have him come, because this is the only witness I need. He would come, he will tell the truth, then you get your money back, if you think I took that money. I don't need that money. I never needed the money. I have money. I don't need no money.

As on the record, you can see, go back, check, before they even shut me down in 2017, when I was running away from government, oh, I flew out Jacob Kingston.

No, I did not. I did not. I went -- I had a business meeting. I went. Simple as that.

At that time, Your Honor, on the record, I was making 1.5 to \$2 million a month. You can check my records. But that doesn't fit in. He does not want to listen to that. He does not want to listen to that.

I bring product from Indonesia, I bring product from Italy, I bring product from all over. I was buying dollar, 1.50 gallon cheaper than whatever the cost was. So

I was making a lot of money. Why would I take money? Why would I steal money? Why didn't he bring that up in the trial by bringing me texts, papers saying, oh, look how much money you make, but he bumped it up after he took the tax credit? No, no, no, no. What about that two, three years that I was making million, two million a month? How come the jury didn't see that?

This is the problem we have, Your Honor. The jury never heard these kinds of things. They only heard the Picasso pictures, what they wanted to hear. I never had a chance to talk. I never had — I never had the chance to talk. I was going to get up to testify. He didn't recommend me. But today I know it's my life in front of you, and I'm telling you what happened. They stopped him.

As he was walking back after court, Mr. Rolwing, he kind of kicked in the door -- because Setara came back to me and said, hey, you know, Mr. Dermen, we might have a contact with Mr. Baran -- because he stopped contacting with us.

THE COURT: With mister who?

MR. DERMEN: Mr. Baran, Baran Korkmaz. He stopped contacting me, period. I mean drop dead. He was in Washington, D.C. with him. I would like to check his phone records now. Maybe he told him to not show up? I don't know. The Tenth Circuit will find that out.

And then he was walking out, he kicked the door, like, oh, he got fooled. Just like somebody fooled him. I caught Baran in his lies. It's okay. I let it pass. This is in 2019 -- 2019. I never knew it would come to this far. I'm not here to change anything. All I'm telling you, the truth what happened. This is the dead truth what happened.

He wanted to keep away from his family. He played the game right. Maybe I was the fool. Just like

Mr. Geragos said, maybe I was the good one in the middle to play with. Because obviously if you look at it, yeah, I was a good one.

Now I'm thinking about it. Now I'm seeing everything coming out. I don't understand how he keeps a man like this, 20 years of experience. He should be in jail, or he should do the job properly. Because I know you are, Your Honor. I know you are. I know you are. Whatever you do, I'm okay with it. It's this moment in time. I'm angry. I'm letting it out now. You make your decision. If your decision is 50 years, I'm going to live with that. I'm going to respect that. I'm going to respect your court.

I'm going to respect everybody here and everybody sitting over here, including my family. Because at this moment -- I lost my father too -- I got nothing to lose.

I want him to feel. How does it feel? He's cuffing his hands and your father is in the grave, and I

cannot go why? A man gets caught with \$8 billion in New York. They pick him up from Mexico, bring him down. He gets \$250 million bail in New York. He lives in California. He goes to New York court. And I can't get a bail. What was the problem, Your Honor? What was the problem, Your Honor? I lost my father, Your Honor. But that's okay.

Again, I've got to live with this. And I'm going to put cuffs on somebody's hands. A lot of federal agents are going to go down. I know they are corrupt. I know who they are. They can't change what it is. They can't change what it says, the text message. Did you see how I set him up? I got him arrested. I did it for you.

Now you got a testimony to do in Utah. The guy comes, sits down here, who cries for me to help, and I told Kingston to help him, Mr. Kazi. He helped him. I end up getting whacked for it, because he didn't -- he promised that he's going to pay in four months. He didn't pay. So I went at him. I say, hey, you need to pay the guy. The guy helped you. You need to pay him back. He didn't ask no interest. He gave him \$12 million with no interest. Then they put the interest on. It was \$12 million, okay.

And Kingston switched the case against me. And obviously, guess what? Bravo. In the jury's eyes, I own SBK, so the money is mine. Your Honor, the money is mine?

No, no, no, no. This guy is a good actor. Mr. Rolwing is a good actor.

So as far as that goes, Mr. Korkmaz was in Washington, D.C. offering him information. He does not want to hear. And all of a sudden he disappeared. I had no one to testify. No one. No one. Absolutely no one. No one. No one could get up in there and tell the truth because no one knew. No one. If you logically look at it, no one knew about it.

He put his people in there. All of them was convicted persons. They got ten years, five years by telling them all, you got a statement to make in Utah. What are you talking about? What statement? What is he talking about? A \$100 million of product, they told him that he will get it for \$3 million. Kazi paid \$3 million to federal agent's account. Money going to federal marshal's account. Okay. So he's going to get it from there. I'm going to get locked up. He's not going to get locked up. \$12 million he's not going to pay. \$100 million he's going to get. What? Whoops. Was all lie.

They set it up, they made it happen, good. That's why I didn't plea or nothing. I'm not guilty, Your Honor.

And everything — it's everything in your hands now. I'm not guilty. He deserves to get fired from his job, and I make sure I'm going to work that as long as I'm living.

1 Thank you, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Dermen. 3 I would like to take a brief recess and reflect on 4 what I'm going to do. 5 It's four o'clock. Let's be back at 4:15. 6 (Recess) 7 THE COURT: Let me begin by saying that sentencing is the hardest thing I'm ever asked to do, and it's made 8 much more difficult in a situation like this, following a 9 jury trial where the defendant disagrees with the jury 10 verdict, because then I'm in the position of having to 11 12 impose a sentence and I have to base my sentence on the 13 verdict the jury returned. 14 And so, Mr. Dermen, I appreciated hearing from you 15 today. I can imagine that you've felt a sense of 16 frustration over the last five years sitting quietly and 17 hearing lawyers and others talk and not telling your side of 18 the story. I can see why you would find that frustrating. 19 But, unfortunately, a sentencing hearing is not the proper 20 procedural forum for me to just say I'm throwing the jury 21 verdict out the window. So I hope you understand that. 22 I think Mr. Geragos understands that there is a 23 procedural mechanism for raising the issue that you've 24 raised today. So I'm sure that he'll be filing a motion.

And then certainly you can raise those issues with the court

of appeals.

And I remember very well something that a friend of mine, who had been a trial judge for a long time, told me, which was — I remember asking him how he felt when he got reversed, if it made him angry, and he said no. I'm really glad there's a court of appeals because I don't want to function without a backstop. I don't want to walk on the tightrope without a net. So the Tenth Circuit is there so that when mistakes are made, they're there to fix it. And I actually take a lot of comfort in knowing that.

So as I said, I appreciate hearing from you after all these years. Right now is not the time for me to throw out the jury verdict. So I hope you understand that. I'm in the position of sentencing you based on the jury verdict. And I just have to trust that your very competent lawyers will work through these issues, and that at the end of the day justice will be served.

So with that being said, I then have to decide what sentence to impose. And, again, recognizing that if you're vindicated at the end of the day, what I sentence you to won't really matter, but I'm sentencing you based on the facts as the jury found them.

And as I indicated at the outset, under the law I am bound to begin my assessment of a sentence in every federal criminal case with a correct calculation under the

Sentencing Guidelines. And in this particular case, because of the amount of loss, the guideline provisions are life in prison, but there are other factors that I can consider.

And I think it is interesting to note that the maximum sentence for a lot of the crimes that the jury brought a guilt verdict back on, they were 20-year maximums, and then two of them were ten-year maximums.

Given the other factors that I need to consider, let me just tell you how I'm weighing things. And, again, this is based on the jury's finding of guilt, and that's what I have to base it on at this point.

I'm required under the law to consider the nature and circumstances of the offense, your history and characteristics. And I'm also required to discuss the issue of just punishment, and deterrence, and to promote respect for the law, and reflect the seriousness of the offense.

And in this particular case, as it has been with the defendants all week, Mr. Dermen, I'm torn because by all accounts, and I have no reason to doubt those accounts, you're a man who has a record of philanthropy. You're a great father. You were a good husband. And there were so many letters from folks who really, really value their association with you and what they've seen of you.

On the other hand, I've got this jury verdict that finds that there was a massive fraud committed with respect

to the tax credits for biofuel, and the amount at issue is absolutely staggering. It's over half a billion dollars.

It's certainly the biggest case that I've ever been involved in.

And as I have said all week, as I've sentenced people, deterrence is a really important consideration in fraud cases, and particularly in fraud cases involving the Internal Revenue Service and our tax system because voluntary compliance with our tax system is critical to the functioning of our government. And so those who pay their taxes need to know that those who don't pay taxes will be punished. And we clearly want to send a signal that submitting false claims for over a billion dollars will not be tolerated. And so that weighs very, very heavy in my assessment of what to do here.

The other thing that I would say -- and I understand you may disagree with the premise of this, but under the Sentencing Guidelines there is credit given for accepting responsibility. I understand that you have asserted your innocence, you've maintained your innocence, and that that doesn't allow you to take advantage of credit for accepting responsibility. And, again, that's something that has to be worked out in a hearing other than this one, because at this point I'm not in a position to give you credit under the guidelines for that.

So at the end of the day, we're looking at a guideline provision of life. And as I go through all of the aggravating factors and mitigating factors, despite your personal characteristics, the magnitude of what happened here, and the length of time over which it occurred doesn't give me much of a reason to vary downward significantly.

So what I have determined I am going to do is sentence you to the statutory max on Counts 1 and 2, and have that run consecutively. And then with respect to Counts 3 through 10, I'm going to sentence you to ten years on each of those counts to run concurrently with the other two. So at the end of the day it comes up with a total effective sentence of 40 years.

I will note that you'll be entitled to credit for the time that you've already served, and you'll be able to earn good time off of that as well.

So that's where I've landed. I don't know that it makes any sense to pile stuff on and come up with some astronomical figure just to make press headlines. So I'm not going to do that.

So with all of that being said, it is the judgment of the Court that the defendant, Lev Aslan Dermen, be placed in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons on Count 1 for a period of 20 years, on Count 2 for a period of 20 years. Those two sentences to be served consecutively. And

it's my further ruling that I will impose a ten-year sentence on each of Counts 3 through 10, to run concurrently with the two consecutive sentences on Counts 1 and 2, for a total period of 480 months. I also am going to impose a term of supervised release of three years.

Within 72 hours of your release from custody, you need to report in person to the probation office in the district to which you are released.

I find that you don't pose a risk of future substance abuse, so I'm suspending the requirement that you submit to mandatory drug testing. But you will be required to submit to the collection of a DNA sample at the direction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons or U.S. Probation Office.

I'll note that I entered a preliminary order of forfeiture on March 24th, 2023. I'm going to incorporate that into the judgment and commitment order with respect to the property to be forfeited as well as with respect to the money judgments that are addressed in paragraphs 16 and 17 of that order.

You shall not commit any federal, state, or local crime. As a convicted felon, you're prohibited from possessing a firearm or ammunition. In addition, you shall not illegally possess a controlled substance, and you shall comply with the standard conditions of supervision as adopted by this Court.

I am going to order that you work with the probation office in making them aware of your assets that might be used to satisfy the restitution that I'm going to order in this case, and that would include that you must provide the U.S. Probation Office complete access to all business and personal financial information. Secondly, you must not transfer, sell, give away, or otherwise convey any asset with a value of \$500 or more without the approval of the U.S. Probation Office.

MR. GERAGOS: Can I ask for a clarification of that? There is litigation. Does that include anything that he controls or has indirect control of?

THE COURT: And that's interesting, and I suppose we can hear from the government on this. I suppose to the extent he owns an asset and is subject to a restitution order, then there needs to be some accountability for making restitution payments. And I don't know what your suggestion is on that.

Clearly there's going to be an amount of restitution that is paid. And, frankly, the payment schedule that I was going to propose was the greater of \$25 per quarter or 50 percent of his income while incarcerated. And that if he receives more than \$200 in any month during his confinement, then anything in excess of the \$200 would be applied towards restitution. And then I was going to

order that he pay restitution at a minimum rate of 600 per 1 2 month upon release from incarceration. 3 MR. GERAGOS: Okay. I just want to make sure that 4 if he has an interest in some asset, just hypothetically, he 5 is capped at -- what did you say -- anything over \$500? 6 THE COURT: He shouldn't give it away --7 MR. GERAGOS: Got it. THE COURT: -- without approval of the probation 8 office. 9 10 MR. GERAGOS: Got it. Thank you. 11 THE COURT: I'm also going to impose a condition 12 that you must apply all monies received from income tax 13 refunds, lottery winnings, judgments, or anticipated or 14 unexpected financial gains to your outstanding Court ordered 15 financial obligations. You must notify the probation 16 officer of the receipt of any indicated money. 17 And, number four, you must be placed on the State 18 Finder and Treasury Offset programs, requiring any state and 19 federal tax refunds to be intercepted for purposes of Court 20 ordered financial obligations. 21 And then, finally, you must notify the U.S. 22 Probation Office in the Office of the United States Attorney 23 of any material change in your economic circumstances that 24 might affect your ability to pay Court ordered financial

obligations. And, again, that's just to facilitate the

probation office in helping to collect the restitution amounts.

I have considered your financial resources, and given the magnitude of the restitution amount, I'm not going to order a fine. I'm going to waive the fine. But I am going to order restitution, pursuant to 18 United States Code Section 3663A, in the amount of \$511,842,773, payable to the IRS, attention Mail Stop 6261, Restitution 333 West Pershing Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, 64108.

I will note that that restitution amount is entered jointly and severally with all of the co-defendants in this case. And then I'll order that it be paid based upon the payment schedule that I articulated a moment ago.

Finally, you need to pay a special assessment fee in the amount of \$1,000. That will be due immediately, but you'll be able to work and pay that off during the period of your incarceration.

I don't know if you have a recommendation,

Mr. Geragos, as to where Mr. Dermen would like to be
assigned. I know he's anxious to get out of the jail where
he's been held.

MR. GERAGOS: Yes. If we could ask for an expedited transfer to Lompoc in California.

THE COURT: Okay. I will make that, and hopefully they can get you out of the Salt Lake County Jail quickly.

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              MR. DERMEN: Thank you.
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               THE COURT: You don't like the altitude here
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     anyway, right?
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               MR. DERMEN: Yeah, it's hard for me. And now,
 5
     during this hour, it gets high. Now it started.
 6
               THE COURT: All right.
 7
              MR. DERMEN: Lompoc is close to water.
 8
               THE COURT: Mr. Dermen, everything in California
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     is close to water right now.
10
              MR. GERAGOS: Yes, right. Now everything is.
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               THE COURT: Are you under water down there?
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              MR. GERAGOS: Yes. We have lakes reappearing that
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    have been disappeared for 40 years. It's the most
14
     incredible thing you'd ever want to see. I live next to a
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     dam, within walking distance, that has been barren for 30
16
     years and now the water has reappeared, lakes have
17
     reappeared. It's wild.
18
              MR. DERMEN: It's ocean next to me. I get some
19
     suntanning stuff. I've got 40 years to go.
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               THE COURT: Well, and you want to be close to your
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     family, right, have better visitation, all that stuff, while
22
     this gets worked out in front of the Tenth Circuit.
23
              MR. DERMEN: Thank you.
24
               THE COURT: All right.
25
               Is there any other correction or addition that I
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need to make to the sentence?

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MR. GERAGOS: There's two things. For credits, it's always been my interpretation, I assume the Court would agree with me, that the sentencing court defers to the Bureau of Prisons for that calculation of the credits, number one. Number two, I believe that we were just having a discussion under the rules that now the J&C will be issued and that will be a final order on the preliminary order of forfeiture, which, my quick reading here, I'm allowed to ask to be stayed once the appeal is filed — or the notice is filed. So I will do that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. McCULLOUGH: That's correct, Your Honor.

The final order actually has been accomplished by your pronouncing it orally at sentencing. So it's final now as to the defendant. And once you incorporate it in the J&C, then they can move to whatever — they can move to stay if they wish.

THE COURT: Okay. And my understanding is also that anybody else who may have an interest in any of the property will proceed through ancillary proceedings at that point.

MR. McCULLOUGH: That's correct. So we'll go through the ancillary, which we are already commencing notice for to see who comes in and files claims, and

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obviously we will be filing those with Your Honor. I expect
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     there will be a number of them and that will probably take
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     some time.
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               THE COURT: Everything about this case has taken
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     time.
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               MR. McCULLOUGH: I hesitate to say perhaps a long
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     time, but it may take a long time.
               MR. GERAGOS: The number of lawyers who have had
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 9
     kids is also amazing, including Ms. Qassim.
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               THE COURT: Ms. Qassim, congratulations.
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               MR. GERAGOS: And then Teny Geragos, the associate
12
     of Mr. Agnifilo.
13
               THE COURT: All right. Well, we also have a
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     defendant who's had a couple of children during this case.
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     I think Mr. Kingston falls in that category.
16
               All right. Well, if there are no other
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     corrections, requests, or additions to the judgment that I
18
    have just pronounced, the last thing I need to do,
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    Mr. Dermen, is notify you with respect to your appellate
20
     rights. And based on what you've articulated today, I'm
21
     sure you want to exercise those. So listen carefully,
22
     although I know Mr. Geragos will take good care of you in
23
     that regard.
24
               But you, unlike the other defendants in this case,
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did not plead guilty. So you still have the full panoply of

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appellate rights that are available to you. You haven't
waived any of those. If you choose to appeal, you must do
that within 14 days of the entry of judgment. If you
request, the clerk of the court will prepare and file a
notice of appeal on your behalf.
          If you can't afford to pay the cost of an appeal,
or you can't afford to pay a lawyer to handle the appeal,
then you can ask that the filing fee be waived, and you may
apply for a lawyer to handle the appeal at government
expense.
         Do you have any questions about that?
         MR. DERMEN: No, Your Honor. I don't have any
questions.
          THE COURT: All right. Is there anything else
that we need to address?
         MR. GERAGOS: No. Thank you, Your Honor.
         MR. ROLWING: Not from the government.
          THE COURT: Thank you.
         Mr. Dermen, I wish you the best. I know it's been
a difficult five years living through COVID while you're
incarcerated, and hopefully getting back to that California
sunshine and ocean will make things a bit better.
         MR. DERMEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
          THE COURT:
                     Thank you.
          (Whereupon, the proceeding was concluded.)
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